

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE

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LATEST MAIL DATES.

England	Sept. 25	Hankow	Nov. 1
San Francisco, ...	26	Yokohama	Oct. 27
Hongkong	Nov. 1	Nagasaki	Nov. 3
Tientsin	Oct. 31	Foochow	3

Shanghai mail advices of 28th September were received in London on the 2nd November.

BIRTHS.

At 82, Quai de France, Shanghai, on the 31st October, 1891, Mrs. McBAIN of a son.

At Shanghai, on the 2nd November, 1891, the wife of THOS. WERK, of a daughter.

On the 30th October, 1891, at No. 16, Quinsan Road, the wife of J. T. TOWERS, of a daughter.

At No. 32, Nanking Road, 5th November, the wife of J. P. COTTAM, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Hongkew, on the 31st October, 1891, by the Rev. Father J. M. Louail, S.J., VICENTE P. PORTARIA to PHILOMENA DE VRIES.—No Cards.

At Moscow, on the 22nd September, 1891, REUBEN, eldest son of A. M. GUBBAY, Esq., of Paris and formerly of Bombay, to ZENEIDE, eldest daughter of His Excellency Lazare de POLIAKOFF, Councillor of State.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, NOV. 6, 1891.

In the recently issued *Chinese Recorder* for November the editor remarks, after a short discussion of the causes of the riots, "it is more than probable that the issue of the hour for us who are in China will be indefinitely postponed, through a combination of circumstances fortunate for the government, and as the due reward of a *finesse* that has often proved more than a match for Western diplomacy." This is apparently the issue of all the excitement of the last five months, but it is too soon to conclude that everything is over, and that we are to hear no more of this year's riots, except that the indemnities are being gradually paid. What we understand is, that the foreign Ministers at Peking have drawn up certain propositions which they have sent home for consideration to their governments, and that they are now awaiting the decision of the various Foreign Secretaries.

Meanwhile, what we have actually obtained in reparation from the Chinese, beyond the money payments made and to be made, is not entirely unimportant. The Emperor has issued a very favourable decree, in which Christianity is referred to in the most satisfactory terms, and though this decree, Sir John Walsbam tells us, was obtained with great difficulty, it has been sent all over China, and it remains on record as an imperial, and therefore sacred, testimonial to the excellence of the Christian religion and the merits of its teachers. The two Viceroy's who control the Yangtze valley from Ichang to the sea have sent to the Throne memorials reporting what they have done, in which, though the one is much more effusive than the

other, there is nothing to which much objection can be made. One or two officials have been degraded and dismissed from their posts for not showing more energy in dealing with the riots when they broke out, and some heads have been taken off, the victims being men who, if they did not actually participate in the riots, were bad characters or "no-account men," whose loss there is no one to deplore. The higher officials, have undoubtedly been spurred into unwonted activity in the preservation of order; they have taken precautions against a recurrence of the riots and have made use of the occasion to arrest a considerable number of secret society men, though it has not been proved that the secret societies have had anything specially to do with the riots. So much precaution has been taken, however, and is still being taken, that the alarm at the river ports has generally subsided, nor do we hear any more of the existence throughout the Yangtze valley of an undercurrent of belief that a rebellion is imminent.

There has not been very much done, however, to remove the causes of the riots. The theory that they were got up by the Kolao Hui or some other society to embroil the government with foreign Powers and so open the way for a rebellion, which was eagerly adopted at first by the Chinese Minister to England, is not accepted by the provincial officials, who attribute the outbreaks, as do the larger number of the missionaries, Protestant and Catholic, to the wide dissemination of anti-Christian and anti-foreign literature, in the form of placards and pamphlets. Certain filthy and malicious books, to which reference has already been made in these columns, urging the destruction and expulsion of foreigners and their religion, have been freely circulated all over the Yangtze valley, and have prepared the minds of their readers for the outrages, when the spark was thrown among them by a small knot of men, possibly in each case the same knot, who appear to have so far entirely escaped arrest. The source of this anti-foreign literature is well known, and one of the prominent authors has been identified, and the Viceroy at Wuchang, Chang Chih-tung, has been stirred up into taking some action against its disseminators. But nothing whatever has been done at the fountain head in Hunan, nor does it appear that anything

is to be done. The talk of opening Hunan has died out, the Chinese and foreign governments seeming to turn away in dread from a danger which would probably, if it were faced, be found no more terrible in reality than the human tigers with the awe-inspiring shields, who still form a portion of the Chinese army, would be to a squad of foreign soldiers armed with breechloading rifles. It is obvious that until Hunan is brought to respect the imperial edicts, and is stopped from issuing the poisonous literature which it now sends out, there will only be a truce and no peace. The honours recently paid to Dr. Martin on his return to Peking show that there is no hatred of missionaries and of foreign learning at the capital. He was received, the *Recorder* tells us, most graciously by Prince Ch'ing, and the Ministers of the Tsungli Yamen gave him a public dinner; while the new edition of his *Natural Philosophy* in Chinese, ordered to be made specially for the perusal of the Emperor, is about to be issued for general use throughout China, with a most eulogistic and appreciative preface by the Viceroy of Chihli himself. Such facts as these are the best antidote to attacks like those in the *Defensio Populi*.

While everything is at present quiet and appears likely to remain so, this quiet is partly secured by the presence of a considerable force of foreign men-of-war on the Yangtze. After years of writing we are glad to see our governments convinced at last that they cannot leave the protection of their citizens to the Chinese, but they will surely begin to ask soon how long this foreign policing of the Great River is to be kept up. As far as we can learn, too, the missionaries have not yet thought it safe to go back to the country stations from Hankow, while Wuchang is almost, as our correspondent expressed it, in a state of siege. European affairs may decide our governments to be content with reparation for injury to life and property and assurances that this year's outrages shall not recur; and this, it appears, is all they have so far secured.

Summary of News.

The English mail of 25th Sept. arrived here on the 31st ult., by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Peshawar*.

A mail leaves to-morrow morning for Europe, by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Ravenna*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPLIED THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE "NORTH-CHINA
DAILY NEWS."

THE REPRESENTATION OF KILKENNY.

London, 29th October.

Mr. Davitt abstains from contesting Kilkenny until the General Election.

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

The Russian squadron has arrived at Brest and been received with fêtes,

torchlight displays, and much enthusiasm.

TROUBLE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHILE.

London, 30th October.

Chile strongly refuses to be answerable for the recent attack on United States' sailors at Valparaiso. The United States are preparing to take decisive action.

THE SEAT FOR KILKENNY.

London, 1st November.

Mr. Macdormott has been elected as an anti-Parnellite for Kilkenny unopposed.

A DESERVED PROMOTION.

Captain Shaw has been made a Commander of the Bath.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

London, 2nd November.

It is reported that Russia has forbidden the export of all cereals except wheat.

SI VIS PACEM—.

London, 3rd November.

A new German loan is announced for £5,500,000 sterling for perfecting and increasing the artillery.

THE ARBITRATION CONGRESS.

London, 4th November.

A Congress for Peace Arbitration, comprising two hundred members of European Parliaments, has assembled at Rome.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

Yokohama, 30th October.

The losses in Nagoya prefecture amount to over one thousand; in the prison there about 104 persons were killed and injured. The Tokaido railway, between Ogaki, Hikone, Maibara, and Nagahama, has been much more damaged than anticipated. The bridge over the Nagaragawa is broken down. Ogaki and Gifu, at the centre of the disturbance, have not yet been heard from.

THE EARTHQUAKES IN JAPAN.

The following telegram has been placed at our disposal. It is dated Tokio, 2nd Nov., 10.50 a.m.:—"Up to now we know of about 5,000 killed and about the same number injured. Fifty thousand houses have been destroyed. Relief funds are being started through the country, both by Japanese and foreigners."

We are glad to hear that an influential committee is being formed here to collect funds for the relief of the sufferers by this unexampled calamity; and we trust that a liberal response will be made to their appeal.

(SPECIAL TO THE "HIOGO NEWS.")

Yokohama, 29th Oct., 1891.

Earthquake felt here and at Tokio. Duration seven minutes, the severest experienced since the founding of the Observatory. The damage done is small, but the fright was great. The smoke stack of the Electric Light Works here has been

demolished, but no personal injuries sustained. Near Hamamatsu the railway is reported to have sunk several inches for the distance of a mile. Near Maizaka the line sank one foot over a distance of five miles.

Nagoya, 29th Oct., 5.30 p.m.

Severe earthquake yesterday morning, 1,533 persons killed, and 436 injured. 5,475 houses destroyed. Conflagration at ten places, which is not yet extinguished. —*Kwansei Nippo*.

Rumour says that the Ibukiyama of Omi was roaring some ten days since, and it has become louder from the 28th. At Ogaki 3,000 houses were destroyed and burnt, and at Gifu about seven-tenths of the whole town were either thrown over or burnt.

The deaths at Ogaki are estimated at close about 1,000, and at Gifu at 2,000.

A telegram in the *Asahi* from Tokio states that the fire at Nagoya has resulted in the total destruction of the city.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

London, 19th October.

There is uneasiness at Peking in consequence of the Russian movements in the Pamirs, and the Chinese Ambassador at St. Petersburg has been instructed to ask for explanations regarding the presence of the Russian force near the Chinese factory at that place.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

London, 20th October.

It is reported that a Chinese frontier official met the Russian expedition descending the Ali plateau, near Murghali. He protested on behalf of his Government against the entry into Chinese territory. No attention was paid to this and the Russians continued to advance.

ARGENTINE CRISIS.

A fresh crisis has occurred in the Argentine. An outbreak is feared and troops are held in readiness.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK.

23rd October.

With reference to Thursday's telegram, the losses mentioned as due to the speculation in silver should be read as general speculation in silver and not as a speculation of the Bank.

THE WEATHER IN EUROPE.

There has been incessant rain in Great Britain and on the Continent, which has caused immense damage and considerable distress. —*Singapore papers*.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

		1891.		Rainfall	
		Fahr.	Thermometer.	Min.	Max.
				in inches.	
Oct.	30	52°	0	65°	1
"	31	50°	0	67°	8
Nov.	1	52°	3	70°	6
"	2	55°	0	71°	3
"	3	56°	4	75°	6
"	4	56°	0	77°	0
"	5	54°	0	74°	0
		1890.		Rainfall	
		Fahr.	Thermometer.	Min.	Max.
				in inches.	
Oct.	30	50°	0	69°	5
"	31	55°	0	66°	0
Nov.	1	41°	0	65°	0
"	2	46°	0	67°	0
"	3	46°	5	66°	8
"	4	49°	8	70°	7
"	5	53°	0	72°	0

Sicawei weather report, 30th October: Yesterday there was high barometric pressure over the north of China. The barometer rose rapidly at Shanghai and much more slowly in the south. On the north coast, moderate N. winds were experienced; and in the south the N.E. monsoon blew lightly. This morning the barometer has again risen markedly, and is now above the normal height. On the north coast light

and moderate winds, and in the south light N.E. winds, may be expected. Fine weather is probable at Shanghai.—31st October: Yesterday the barometer rose rapidly at the south coast stations and in Japan. It remained high at Shanghai but fell markedly at Vladivostok and Tientsin. On the north coast moderate breezes from W. and S.W. prevailed. In the south the N.E. monsoon remained moderate. This morning there appears to be a centre of depression over Manchuria, but the barometer remains high at Shanghai. Light W. and S.W. winds in the north, moderate N.E. winds in the south, and fine weather at Shanghai may be expected.—Sunday, 1st November: Yesterday the barometer continued to rise over the south coast, remaining steady and high at Shanghai. Over the north coast the winds remained weak or moderate and variable in direction; in the south pleasant or moderate breezes from N.E. This morning the barometer remains steady and high at Shanghai. Continuation of fine weather at Shanghai. Over the south coast light breezes from N.E.—2nd November: Yesterday the barometer continued to rise in the south, and remained high in the north, the centre of high pressure being not far from Shanghai. All along the coast light winds and fine weather prevailed. This morning the barometer has begun to fall slightly. Fine weather and continuation of light and variable winds probable.—3rd November: Yesterday the barometer fell rather rapidly all along the coast, and especially in the north. Winds remained light from S. or S.W. in the north, and E. or N.E. in the south. This morning the barometer is still falling at Shanghai and is already below the normal height. The centre of low pressure is in the north, the barometer at Vladivostok at 7 a.m. to-day reading 29.80. On the north coast, winds uncertain; on the south, moderate S. breezes.—4th Nov.: Yesterday the barometer continued to fall all along the coast. Winds remained light and variable. The centre of low pressure is to the north of Manchuria, the barometer at Vladivostok this morning reading 29.59. At Shanghai the barometer is already about 0.24 in. below the normal height. In the south winds will still remain light and variable; in the north, uncertain.—5th Nov.: Yesterday the barometer remained nearly steady at Shanghai and in the south, with fine weather and very light breezes. It rose markedly at Tientsin and fell in Japan. The depression having its centre over Manchuria is passing towards the north of Japan. This morning the barometer made a decided upward movement at Shanghai. Fine weather is probable with light winds from E. or N.E. in the south and variable in the north.

The average minimum of the thermometer in the Settlement in October was 62°.1, the average maximum 72°.8, and the mean 67°.44, against 56°.77, 72°.26, and 64°.51 respectively, in the same month of 1890. The rainfall in October was 7.55 inches, and rain fell measurably on 18 days, against 0.37 inches and one day in October, 1890, and an average of 3.64 inches and 9 days for the nine years 1882-90.

The great earthquake in Japan on Wednesday morning (28th) had its centre on the Tokaido Railway, a little to the east of Lake Biwa. Gifu is an important town north of Nagoya and east of Lake Biwa, while Ogaki, Hikone, Maibara, and Nagahama are all between Gifu and Lake Biwa. As Fukui, which was mentioned in the telegram published last week, is on the west coast, north of Nagoya, and Nagoya itself on the east coast, the main shock must have gone right across the centre of the island of Nippon.

Telegraphic advices from Japan report the damage done in the great earthquake on Wednesday as even greater than as so far represented in the telegrams from our

correspondent at Yokohama. It is hardly possible that the town of Nagoya, the fourth largest town in the empire, being only exceeded by Tokio, Osaka and Kioto, and having a population of 150,000, can have been entirely destroyed, even if this 1891 earthquake exceeds in horrors the one that wrecked Yedo in 1855. Of the Japanese illustrated accounts of that earthquake Professor Chamberlain says in *Things Japanese*:—"Lovers of the ghastly will search long before they find anything more to their taste than the delineations there given of men and women precipitated out of windows, cut in two by falling beams, bruised, smashed, imprisoned in cellars, overtaken by tidal waves, or worse still, burnt alive in one of the great fires caused by the sudden overturning of thousands of candles and braziers all over the city."

Père Chevalier, Director of the Sicaei Observatory, writes us as follows:—"It will perhaps be interesting to your readers to learn that the earthquake on October 28th, which produced such terrible effects in Japan, was sufficient to affect our instruments here. That morning at 6.40, I was much surprised on entering the meridional telescope room to find that one of our astronomical clocks had stopped. When I learnt the same day, through the newspapers, that a severe earthquake had been experienced in Japan it occurred to me that there was possibly a connection between it and the stopping of the clock. This (Tuesday) morning I examined the paper on which a photographic register is made of the movements of three compasses, and found that at the same moment at which the clock had stopped, the three compasses had been so shaken as to almost entirely interrupt the registration. From the orientation of the clock which had stopped and the movements of the compasses I conclude that the shocks were from S. to N. If, as is probable, these shocks were consequent upon those in Japan and were conveyed along the crust of the earth, it follows that the undulatory movements were perpendicular to the direction in which they travelled. When the hour at which the earthquake took place in Japan is known here, it will be easy to calculate the rate at which the movement travelled."

The following telegram has been received from Kobe, dated Wednesday last, 6.48 p.m.:—"Kobe won all interport events."

The chief event was a four-oared race between Kobe, Hongkong, and Yokohama. This success will partly make up to this enterprising port for its recent beating at cricket by Yokohama.

H.E. Baron Biegeleben, Austrian Minister, arrived at Shanghai on Tuesday by the *Lienhseng* from the north. H.E. was received in audience at 9 a.m. on the 27th ult. in the Cheng Tang, Baron von der Goltz, Secretary to the German Legation, acting as Interpreter. The Russian and French Ministers are also to be received in audience shortly. Baron von Biegeleben proceeds to Tokio by the next Japanese steamer.

Colonel C. E. Howard Vincent, C.B., M.P., M.L.C.C., etc., formerly Director of Criminal Investigations, and Mrs. Howard Vincent arrived at Shanghai from Peking on Saturday by the *Hsinhseng* and left for Hongkong by the French mail on Sunday morning.

H.E. Shao, the new Governor of Formosa, arrived at Shanghai on Tuesday by the *Poochi* from Peking on his way to take up his post.

Admiral Belknap left Shanghai on Tuesday in the *Alert* to join the *Charleston* at Woosung. Both vessels proceeded out to the Woosung Spit Buoy and anchored prior to sailing for Yokohama.

Captain-Lieutenant Müller arrived here on Tuesday by the *Secksen* to assume command of the German gunboat *Ilris*. He has recently been employed at the Admiralty at Berlin.

H.E. Liu, the Governor of Shansi, we learn from a telegram received on Tuesday, died on Monday afternoon.

Vice-Admiral Sir N. Salmon, K.C.B., has been promoted to be Admiral of the Fleet.

Among the passengers who left by the *Yokohama Maru* on Friday last was Captain C. H. Wells, who goes to England to bring out a new steamer for the C.M.S.N. Co. Captain Wells came out in 1870, and since that time has been sent home four times to bring out steamers, the *Kwanglee* being the last of them.

Mr. Huang Choon Hsien, formerly Secretary of the Chinese Legation in London and now the Chinese Consul-General for the Straits Settlements, with official residence in Singapore, was, we learn from the *Straits Times*, expected to arrive at Singapore in the M. M. mail steamer *Salazie* from Marseilles. A fortnight after his arrival, Mr. Tso Ping Lung, who has been Chinese Consul in Singapore for ten years, will proceed on leave of absence.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 23rd October contains an Imperial Decree noticing the death of Ma Ju-lung, one of the prominent actors in the Panthay Rebellion. He was originally one of the rebel leaders, but came over to the Chinese and assisted Tsên Yü-ying in carrying out the eminently Chinese methods by which the rebellion was quelled. He was made Commander-in-Chief first in Yunnan, and then in Hunan, and was allowed to retire in 1878. The highest honours are to be paid to his memory, and his son, who was degraded some time ago while serving as a Taotai in Szechuan, is to be reinstated.

A suggestion was made at the Race Course on Monday by a person of consideration, that the present inaction at Peking arises from the difficulty the foreign Ministers find in framing a sufficiently comprehensive apology to the Chinese for the apprehension the previous somewhat hasty action of the Powers has caused at Peking.

Three Chinese were recently arrested at Newchwang and taken in irons to Chefoo. It is said that they can give some evidence against another man, against whom there is a suspicion that he had something to do with the death of Mr. Commissioner Jamieson.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., have communicated to us the following telegram received by them from London:—"Imuris Mines progressing favourably. Special meeting of shareholders called to prevent transfer further shares to China Registers."

There is a story current that the Viceroy at Wuchang has written a strong despatch on the subject of the menacing attitude of the foreign men-of-war that have been guarding Hankow this year.

Late advices from Chungking report all quiet there. The threatened visitation of the rioters from Ichang has not appeared, and the foreigners in Chungking believe that they are too far west for the wave of excitement in the Yangtze valley to reach them.

A Kiukiang Chinaman, who has been in the employ of a foreigner in Shanghai, was arrested on Friday last at his master's house on a charge of being a member of the Kolao Hui. Inspector Keeling made the arrest, the warrant being signed by the Senior Consul and the British Consul-General, as the master of the accused is a British subject.

It is stated that the loss to the P. & O. Company by Mr. Woodin is likely to be nearer 2½ than 1½ lakhs, but we trust that this will turn out an exaggeration. The main loss, we are informed, was the consequence of an act which was not intentionally dishonest. Mr. Woodin made a large telegraphic remittance to England for which unfortunately he did not send his cheque at the moment, but told the Bank to place it at the debit of the P. & O. Company, intending to repay the money by the sale of securities, of which he held

a large quantity; but when he came to sell these securities, the market fell to pieces under him, and he found himself in face of a deficit, which he was unable to fill.

On Tuesday last being the birthday anniversary of the Emperor of Japan, the men-of-war in port, the *Leeyuen*, and some merchant vessels dressed ship in honour of the occasion. The Japanese Consulate and N. Y. K. flagstaffs were illuminated in the evening.

Ten tandems turned out on Saturday afternoon in front of the Hongkong Bank, and a very pretty show it was. Most of the drivers had ladies with them. Mr. Mandi with his pair of horses led the way to Unkaza, the parade breaking off at the Race Course on the return journey. There will be no other meet this season except the parade at the forthcoming Horse Show.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has been informed by wire that quarantine is no longer enforced at Nagasaki.

A small fire broke out in Chapoo Road yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Fortunately it was put out by the servant with the aid of the neighbours.

The French man-of-war *Incarnant* arrived here on Sunday from Kiukiang.

The U.S.S. *Alert* was to have left here on Saturday but telegrams having been received in the meanwhile, her instructions were cancelled and she remains in port.

The *Palos* left here on Tuesday for Nanking and the *Monocacy* is expected to go up river in a day or two.

The German gunboat *Itlis* returned to Shanghai on Tuesday from Hankow. One of her officers was taken to the Hospital in an ambulance as soon as she arrived.

The U.S.S. *Marion* is expected at Yokohama and will probably become the flagship on this station, in the absence of the *Charleston*. The *Alert* will probably be sent to Amoy and Hongkong. The *Palos* steamed out while the *Charleston* lay off the Spit Buoy.

The *Palos* left Shanghai on Tuesday for Nanking, and the *Charleston* left Woosung for Yokohama, for orders.

H.M.S. *Esk* has passed Hankow on her way to Ichang, and it is hoped that there will be water enough for the *Ella* to get down. The *Linet* is expected here from Wenchow and Ningpo to rejoin the Yangtze squadron; the *Redpole* is going up to Hankow from Wuhu, and the *Archer* will probably soon leave the Yangtze squadron. Admiral Richards has gone to Yokohama in the *Alacrity*. It is stated that the Taotai here, Nieh, is much relieved in his mind at the departure of Admiral Belknap.

The *Empress of Japan*, with the Canadian Pacific mail, arrived at Vancouver on the 2nd instant.

The *Salasie*, with the French mail, left Singapore on Saturday at 8 p.m. for Hongkong and Shanghai. She was due at Singapore on Thursday, but was detained three days at Port Said.

The *Rosetta*, with the English mail, left Singapore at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday for Hongkong and Shanghai.

The *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with Shanghai dates to 11th October, arrived at San Francisco on the 3rd instant.

Telegraphic advices have been received from Nagasaki to the effect that the *Cape City*, lately foundered, is now afloat and taking in ballast.

The following Blue Funnel steamers leave England this month for China or Japan:—*Nestor*, 7th; *Tenace* 14th (for Japan); *Prometheus*, 21st; and *Telemachus*, 28th.

Silk shipped per *Kobe Maru* from Shanghai on 25th September and sent on per *Oceanic* from Yokohama on the 6th October arrived at New York on the 28th ult.

The steamer *Taiyik*, which arrived on Monday, was ashore above Gough Island on her way up.

The German steamer *Taiyik* was still ashore in the river on Tuesday afternoon.

The *Paoting*, the new coasting steamer for the C. N. Co., arrived here on Saturday

in command of Captain Gyles. She is a sister ship to the *Kwelin*. The *Poyang*, in command of Captain Vallack, arrived here on Monday for the same company. She is a sister ship to the *Tatung*.

Captain Martin has resumed command of the *Tatung* and Captain Sleeman has gone away in command of the *Kwoongsang*.

A fresh N.E. gale was experienced at Hankow last week which considerably interfered with the river traffic.

It is pleasant to see that interest is taken at the ports in the attempt to acclimatise the Bob White quail. We received on Wednesday an unrecognised bird that had been shot near Wuhu, the sender thinking that it might be a B-b White; but it turns out not to be a Bob White.

Those who invested their money on *Royalty* for the Champions Sweepstakes on Wednesday may experience some consolation in the fact that there was good cause for the pony's disappointing performance, inasmuch as he was twice kicked at the start and finished lame. After the race he was found to have a cut on the off fore leg, inside the knee, and another cut on the near fore leg, between the hoof and the bone.

A telegram was received here on Monday from Macao to the effect that the brothers Pereira, who were sent there last year on a charge of incendiarism, have been found not guilty. The decision was given on Saturday.

We have received from the Central China Religious Tract Society, Hankow, a copy of their sheet calendar in Chinese for 1892, illustrated with a view of the Leaning Tower of Pisa, and two native scenes. The occasion has been somewhat happily taken to make this sheet a counterblast, though not in any aggressive form, to the malicious anti-foreign placards emanating from Hunan. Every method that tends to bring about a better understanding between foreigners and Chinese is to be encouraged, and in this way too this calendar should be valuable. It is published at prices varying from \$2 to \$6 per 1,000, according to the quality of the paper on which it is printed.

The Shanghai Mercury office has published in a neat quarto pamphlet of 26 pages the full proceedings taken in the British Police Court and Supreme Court here against Mr. Mason. Those who take a special interest in the case will find this pamphlet useful for reference.

We have received from the Central China Mission Press at Kiukiang copies of a sheet calendar in Chinese for 1892, illustrated with woodcuts. It is neatly got up, and published in three colours at \$2 a thousand.

We have received a copy of *l'Intermédiaire*, the French Notes and Queries, now in its 24th year. The page is turned down at a query, signed "E.M." on the subject of the Chinese, in which the writer asks that some one will explain how it is that the Chinese do everything in the opposite way to Westerns. He says that in 1861, when he was not yet 30, the Viceroy of the Two Kuang, Loo, when calling upon him at the French Consul's *yamen* at Canton, told his interpreter to tell him that he would soon have white hair and wrinkles; the respect accorded to age in China making this a most polite remark. On a visit we take off our hats, the Chinaman keeps his on. We shake hands, the Chinaman carefully puts his fists together and shakes them up and down before him as a salutation. At dinner we begin with the soup and the fish and finish with fruit and liqueurs; the Chinaman adopts the inverse order; beginning with pastry and fruit, he ends with the soup. At a wedding, brides in England are dressed in white, a colour forbidden to a Chinese woman. Staid matrons in black gowns encircle the bride, while we give her bridesmaids in bright costumes. At a funeral the Chinese wear white, not black. A book begins in China at what we make the end. The pagination is as near the bottom as possible, instead of being at the

top corner. The marginal notes are at the top instead of the bottom of the page; in reading, you go from right to left. In ceremonies, the place of honour is at the left, not the right. The scholar reciting his lesson turns his back to the teacher. The mother embracing her baby lifts it up to her nose, as if it was a flower whose perfume she wished to inhale.

Can any one explain these differences? On Tuesday night four danger (red) lamps were exhibited on the river. One was over a ballast junk which had sunk near the tugboat anchorage, another was over a brick-laden boat which sank at the mouth of the Soochow Creek, and two others in the fairway were on a boat over an anchor and chain which the *Saikio Maru* dropped while going alongside her wharf.

On Tuesday night a man named Edwin George, a steward on board the *Poyang*, was drowned. He had been in company with a number of men, among them a steward and a storekeeper belonging to the *Peshawar*, and these latter who were sober, seeing the condition George was in, agreed to put him on board his ship which he told them was in the lower limits. When they reached the Associated Wharves, the storekeeper went into a sampan, while the steward stood on the dummy holding George who was sitting down at the edge of the dummy. George made a plunge forward and striking the storekeeper in his fall, knocked him into the water also. The storekeeper came to the surface and was rescued by the steward, but George did not come up again, having probably been carried under some cargo boats. The steward and storekeeper and others endeavoured to find him, but without avail, and afterwards went and reported the matter to the Police. The deceased leaves a widow and children. The body has not yet been recovered.

Two natives, one of them a barber, were charged yesterday with others not in custody with assaulting two other men and attempting to extort money from them. They were sentenced to seven days' imprisonment at the Mixed Court. For stealing some clothing, a coolie was sentenced to three days' imprisonment and to pay the value he had received on pawning the article.

The following paragraph occurs in the *London and China Express* of the 25th September:—

"The French Minister in Peking has succeeded in getting the authorisation of the Chinese Government to permit the emigration of a few thousand Chinese to work in the nickel mines of New Caledonia. The men, miners and others, will probably be drawn from Shantung and Manchuria."

At the last moment, however, the Chinese authorities made an impossible condition, that the miners when they got to New Caledonia should be under Chinese jurisdiction, and the scheme has been abandoned.

The *Peshawar* brought us Hongkong papers to the 28th ult.—The premises of the *Kuangpao*, the Canton native paper, were sealed up by the Namhoi and Punyui magistrates on the 23rd ult., and there had been no issue of the paper since. It was thought to be on account of the publication of false reports in connection with the late civil examination, which might make things unpleasant to the mandarins concerned.—The export of arms from Macao to China has been prohibited for six months.—The *Peshawar* was quarantined for one day in consequence of having a case of small-pox on board.—The C. N. Co.'s new river steamer *Poyang* arrived at Hongkong on the 27th.—Mr. Fraser-Smith applied to Chief Justice Russell on the 27th for an interim injunction to restrain the stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club from interfering with his rights as a member of that Club. His Lordship did not think that any case had been made out for an injunction.—According to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire the

following is a complete list of the arms, etc., seized by the Customs at Taku recently on board the *Sungkiang* :—

Repeating Rifles	10
do. Carbines	3
Rifles	323
Carbines	50
Horse pistols	100
Revolvers (pin fire)	1
do. (self extracting)	41
Sword Bayonets	285
Bayonets	40
Rifle Stocks	5
Revolver Cartridges	Boxes 75
Percussion Caps	do. 154

The following paragraphs appear in the *Daily Press* of the 27th and 28th ultimo respectively :—

Various reports were in circulation yesterday regarding Mr. E. L. Woodin, the Superintendent of the P. & O. Company, who left for Japan some days ago. On inquiry we were unable to find any foundation for the report that he had committed suicide, but circumstances point to the fact that he does not intend to return to the colony. Mr. Woodin during his long residence in Hongkong has enjoyed universal respect, but he has unfortunately become heavily involved by speculating in shares, in connection with which it is believed his conduct may lead to serious charges.

We hear that Mr. E. L. Woodin has been arrested in Japan. The charge against him is embezzlement of some \$140,000, the money of the P. & O. Company.

This information reached us on Friday last, but we were anxious to get it confirmed before publishing it. The P. & O. officials were naturally unwilling to say anything about it, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank had no news of it, though Mr. Woodin is a director of that institution. We understand that this is not the first time that the Head Office of the great local Bank has shown a disposition to keep the Shanghai branch in the dark as to matters of vital interest to the Bank. It is difficult to understand how even the Superintendent in Hongkong could have been able to embezzle so large a sum belonging to the P. & O. Company.

The *Sachsen* brought Hongkong papers to 31st ult.—The China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd., sued Russell & Co.'s compradore on the 28th for \$46,134.74, collected by the defendant for the plaintiff company. The defence was that the compradore was the servant of Russell & Co. The Chief Justice entered judgment for the defendant with costs.—The Willard Opera Co. left Hongkong by the *Surat* for Singapore.—It is reported that the Whampoa Reach of the Canton river is to be again blocked.—The *Daily Press* believes that the Canton-Kowloon railway scheme is far from dead.—The *Hongkong Telegraph* quotes from a Singapore paper that some \$30,000 worth of tin, belonging to Messrs. Boustead & Co., was being loaded into the steamer *Teheran* at Penang on 16th October, when a heavy sea struck the *tong-kang*, which ran against the ship and immediately sank. The tin was insured.

From the following Canton Note in the *Daily Press* it would appear that the Chinese government is waking up to the danger of having the garrisons in the Yangtze Valley composed almost exclusively of Hunan men :—It is reported that an official despatch has reached Canton to the effect that it is the intention of the Government to recruit 10,000 soldiers from the Kuang-tung province for the defence of the Yangtze Valley. It is further reported that the recruitment will soon take place on the West Parade ground, where strong and well-built men will be in demand.

The following notes are from the *Daily Press* :—The China Land and Finance Company, Limited, was registered on 28th October in Hongkong with a capital of \$800,000. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China and the National Bank of China, Limited, are the Bankers.

We understand the Company's business will be confined chiefly to Shanghai and the North.—Inspectors Hennessy and Haddon left for Japan by the P. & O. steamer *Gwalior* on 28th October for the purpose of bringing back Mr. E. L. Woodin. It appears the report that Mr. Woodin had committed suicide was not entirely without foundation, inasmuch as he made the attempt, by shooting himself, but the wound was not fatal.—The Reuter's telegram received at Singapore in reference to the meeting of the Chartered Mercantile Bank is somewhat fuller than that received here and reads as follows :—At the usual half-yearly meeting of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, the Chairman said that the unfortunate result of the working of the past six months was due to cheapness of money, speculation in silver, and losses in the Straits Settlements; the prospects for the current six months he said were not promising; but he opined there was nothing whatever to justify any alarm.

The *Calédonien* brought us on Friday last Japan papers with dates from Yokohama to the 24th, and Kobe the 26th instant.—The *Mail* understands that friends of the ladies who recently lost all their effects by the burning of the mission building at Hiroshima will send a committee of relief from Osaka and Kobe.—“Six Indian chiefs, who arrived in Japan by the *Empress of China* to study the representative institutions of the country,” were to race in canoes at Yokohama on the 24th for the instruction and edification of visitors to the Regatta.—The papers report several preliminary earthquakes in Yokohama and its neighbourhood.—There was a collision on the 23rd off Awamori between the *Taganowu Maru* and the *Kibo Maru*, in which the latter was sunk. No lives were lost.—In the Interport Return Match at Kobe, that port made 95 in its first innings, and Yokohama 200: Kobe went in again and made 25 for 3 wickets. Yokohama thus won both matches.—The *Japan Gazette* says :—Government returns have been made showing the number of vessels and lives lost on the Japanese coast from 1877 to 1890. The list is appalling. Seventy-four steamers, representing a tonnage of 10,170, were lost; also 322 sailing vessels, representing 35,928 tons; 5,009 Japanese junks of 50 *koku* and above, giving a total of 141,216 *koku*; while 2,019 out of the crews or passengers lost their lives, 248 were injured, and 739 were washed ashore.

The *Saikio Maru* brought us Japan papers with dates from Yokohama to the 27th, and Kobe the 29th ult.—Professor James Summers, formerly Professor of Chinese at King's College, London, died suddenly of apoplexy at Tokio on the 26th.—Mr. Apcar has settled the case against himself by the payment of \$1,500.—In the Cricket Match, All Comers v. Tea Firms, at Kobe on the 26th, the All Comers made 79 and 59, and the Tea Firms 112 and 51 for 9 wickets. Penny took five wickets in two overs.—The s.s. *Kibo Maru* sank on the morning of the 23rd after a collision with the s.s. *Taganowu Maru*, which took or board all the passengers and crew.—The *Hioyo News* says :—A telegram from the Tokio *Nichi-Nichi* states that the Japanese Government have received a telegram from Europe to the effect that England, America, Germany, and France have drawn up a treaty for the protection of their nationals, which they are determined to compel China to accept. Just how much faith is to be placed in the telegram our readers must decide for themselves. The thing is not by any means improbable, while the loose way in which Japanese officials talk official business often allows of the publication of information which in some countries would be difficult to obtain.

The *Rising Sun* of the 25th ult. says that the Japanese Government, according to the native papers, intend to buy the Kiushiu Railway Co., issuing for the purpose 6%

Public Loan Bonds. Our contemporary adds :—“This, we presume, will at once settle the question of bringing the railway to this, the principal seaport in Kiushiu, which it was alleged the company were unable to do, in consequence of the engineering difficulties in the way requiring more money than could be employed with any prospect of profit to the shareholders.”

—The inflow of water into the Mitsu Bishi Co.'s coal mine at Nakanoshima has increased, and caused a reduction in the output of coal. Whether the mine will be entirely flooded, or the water can be got under control, is uncertain.

We received Japan papers yesterday with dates from Yokohama to the 27th and Kobe the 31st ult.—The *Herald* mentions briefly that Mr. Woodin had been arrested at Tokio on the 26th.—A strong shock of earthquake was felt at Yokohama on the morning of the 27th.—Shocks were felt again in Kobe on the 29th and 30th.—The damage to the Naniwa Mill at Osaka was not so great as at first reported.—Preparations are being made in Osaka for the visit of the Empress Dowager, who is now staying in Kyoto.—The *Kobe Chronicle* says :—The German community decided on the 30th to form a Relief Committee to assist the sufferers by the earthquake, and within two hours fifteen hundred dollars were raised by the German firms and the members of the German Club. Messrs. Kochen, Winckler, and Oestmann start on the 31st for the afflicted districts, taking with them the money already subscribed, and these gentlemen will supervise the distribution of the fund.

Mr. Yasuda, a Japanese gentleman, supplies the following information to the *Kobe Chronicle* :—He was in Ogaki, having taken lodgings in a hotel there, and was partaking of breakfast at the time of the earthquake. After the first shock he jumped to his feet and found that, with the exception of the room in which he was sitting, the whole of the hotel had fallen into the river running close by. The house adjoining the inn was in ruins, and as he looked he saw the surviving inmates creeping from the heap of fallen timbers, bruised and bleeding. He could not realise how he got into the street, but once there he found it difficult to distinguish roadways from gardens, and following the crowd of fleeing people he made his way rapidly from the city. Cries for succour filled the air from every quarter. All the public buildings were destroyed, and, so far as he could learn, not a single dwelling-house escaped destruction. A Buddhist temple, where about two hundred pilgrims had stayed the night, was overthrown and almost immediately caught fire, so that those who were not killed by the falling timbers were burnt alive. Later on, fire broke out from different places among the ruins, and the whole city was consumed. When the railway station at Gifu was overthrown, the down train from Nagoya was approaching the station, and many of the terrified passengers jumped from the carriages, some of them receiving fatal injuries in consequence. The cars left the line after the shock, but those who remained in the carriages suffered nothing but a few severe bruises. There are said to be fifty-five streets in Gifu and 3,341 houses, the total population being 14,083. Ogaki is a little smaller in size, there being 44 streets, 2,431 houses, and a population of 10,522. It is calculated that in the city and surroundings of Gifu 5,000 houses were destroyed.

It has been finally settled that a Ceylon cricket team is to visit Madras at Christmas, and the team will consequently leave for Madras on Christmas day, reaching that city on Sunday, the 27th of December. One match will be played against Madras on the 28th and 29th; another, against the Presidency, on December 31st and 2nd of January; and the third against Bangalore at Bangalore on the 5th and 6th.

Miscellaneous Articles.

A RETROSPECT.

3rd Nov.

Extracted from the North-China Daily News of 31st December, 1900.

THE striking of twelve on the Cathedral clock to-night will mark the close, not only of a notable year, but also of an eventful decade, and of a century unparalleled in human history. Having dealt with the year, it is fitting that something should also be said regarding the other two periods.

The many milleniums which have elapsed since *Pan Ku* chiseled out the mountains and plains of this land of the celestials, never saw such changes as have taken place during the decade now closing. The old things which have passed away are numerous. They were bad old things most of them; some of them very old indeed and very bad—they are well away. Numerous too, are the things which have become new, and as great improvements we are thankful for them. Those of us who were acquainted with the China which existed previous to 1891 can hardly realise that we are living in the same country. The interior of China is said to have been opened to foreigners by the Treaty of Tientsin in 1858, but as a matter of fact for more than a generation after that, we, missionaries excepted, were about as much confined to our concessions as ever. The absence of all inducement, the lack of travelling facilities, the primitive nature of native accommodation, together with the more or less active hostility of a populace brought up to hate us, prevented our troubling the interior much. But now there is perhaps not a prefecture, or district even, in the empire where foreigners are not engaged in some calling or other beneficial alike to themselves, and to the people. A good road connects every city with its neighbours on all point of the compass. The grand trunk railways unite Peking and the north with Canton and the south, and join Shanghai to Burma. Communication by road, rail and river is as rapid and safe as in Europe, and much cheaper. In the olden days the traveller had to lay in his small change by the hundred-weight, and carry his larger amounts in boxfuls of misshapen lumps of silver. Now, by means of the notes of the Imperial bank, current everywhere, any sum may be stored away in a pocket book. Formerly, he was a learned man indeed who could pass an examination on the foreign postal system in China,—the native postal system no one ever attempted to comprehend. Now, a child knows all about the Imperial posts. There were telegraphs in those days, but the stations were few, and an ordinary message cost an ordinary native a month's income. How different it is now there is no need to say.

To come to other matters; dreadful famines from floods, or from droughts, used to be chronic in China. The help-

less people died by millions in spite of all the civilised world could do to send them aid. Now, both causes are being rapidly done away with. The Yellow River is well in hand. The embankments of the other rivers, which had been allowed to go to ruin, with the result that appalling disasters were constantly happening, are everywhere being looked after. As one of the results of this river conservancy, as much land has been reclaimed as would make a considerable kingdom in Europe. As to drought; the planting of so many millions of acres of bare hillsides with trees cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on the rainfall, while the irrigation works now in progress will render a vast region independent of it. But, at the worst, in time of famine, no one need now die of starvation, since, with the present means of communication, food can be so easily placed within the reach of all.

The reasonably well paid magistrates of the present are a vast improvement on their corrupt and venal predecessors. Well organised police and military forces keep good order. Enterprise has been encouraged, and, with security, capital has been forthcoming, and the unparalleled resources of the country are being rapidly developed. It may be said that China's millions were never before so numerous, so comfortable, or so contented. Nor has the advance been entirely in the direction of material things. The people have not lost their traditional regard for learning, now that an education which is of some practical value has come into vogue. The lately established schools and colleges are crowded with eager students. The good work of the missionaries also makes encouraging progress. China's dependencies have shared in her good fortune. Tibet has been opened up, and its inoffensive people with their strong liking for Indian tea are bound to form a remarkable contrast to their picture as previously painted by the Chinese. Perhaps it was by way of joke that they described these harmless Tibetans as a set of fiery fanatics whom the very sight of a European would throw into an uncontrollable fit of homicidal frenzy. Corea also is prospering apace.

It is easy to see now that all these changes could never have taken place under the old *régime*. The new wine of modern civilisation was bound to burst the old bottle of the ancient system; which perhaps was the reason why it kept itself so tightly closed against it. For instance, much of the progress we see has been due to the operations of joint stock companies. These were impossible to natives in the old days, when a jealous government resolutely put down every association of private individuals, no matter for what purpose combined. Moreover to stifle the demand for such, and remove from the country the reproach of having none, the government started official manufacturing, mining, steamship and railway companies, which necessarily

insisted on having a monopoly, and which, while costing the State the maximum, were through mismanagement and speculation of the minimum of use. Another peculiar feature of them was that, although established and maintained by public funds, they were regarded as belonging not to the State, but to the Viceroy who happened to set them agoing, and when he was removed to another post, it was part of his duty to take them with him. Thus, when the famous Chang Chih-tung was transferred from Canton to Wuchang, a large part of his personal luggage consisted of an enormous cotton spinning and cloth weaving manufactory. He had also a huge mint to bring but contrived to hand it over to his successor. When afterwards, on account of his bad success in managing his multifarious schemes, he was requested to retire, the factory had once more to be packed up, together with one of the largest iron foundries in the world, a brick and tile works, and a railway. The latter, however, was no great loss, as the governors of neither of the neighbouring provinces would permit its extension through their jurisdiction, on account of the difficulty of collecting *likin* from trains running at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. His coal and iron mines he was perforce compelled to leave where he found them. It is evident that companies of this description could not accomplish much good, and no other were permitted in those days. Jealous as the government was of its own subjects, it was still more so of foreigners. They might help a little, but all progress had to be made only as directed by the officials themselves, and such was their ignorance, that learned though they were, they could not direct to any purpose. A thirteen hundred years old stereotyped system of education had had the same effect on the men's heads as binding had on the women's feet. It dwarfed them, and rendered them largely useless for practical purposes. Till the old education gave way, the new civilisation had no chance. It is amongst the best of our good signs now, that the one has been altered, and the other is being abandoned.

Still more remarkable than any of our changes themselves was the way in which they were brought about. It was not by design on the part of any authority, either native or foreign; but rather, as with most similar movements, in spite of such authorities, who, as their practice is, strove strenuously to maintain the old order of things. In those days it was a political axiom, the truth of which few dreamed of controverting, that peace and prosperity everywhere depended on preserving *in statu quo* such systems of government as flourished under the unspeakable Turk, the incorrigible Shah, and the luckless Son of Heaven. But to rehearse the well known story. In 1891 began those anti-foreign riots by which we were so much alarmed and puzzled at the same time. Some folks said they

were the work of the people; others, that Secret Societies were at the bottom of them; others still, that the officials themselves were the active agents. The charitable believed that the government desired to put them down but was afraid, and couldn't; the knowing ones insisted that it could, but wouldn't; anyhow it didn't, and foreigners in China had to depend on the naval and military forces of their various countries for protection. So little was the import of the situation appreciated by England, the Power most deeply interested, and so little was her duty and destiny understood by her, that, even after the worthlessness of the official professions were demonstrated by the Ichang outrage, she seemed ready to accept at face value a reiteration of the same; to shake hands and say no more about riots, in return for Chinese support in a Central Asian dispute, about a region than which nothing could be more worthless, save perhaps any support which China could give in the matter. However, fresh outrages soon put an end to this idea. After a while it occurred to the protecting powers that, as the work was somewhat expensive, China ought to pay for it, so they helped themselves to certain revenues within their reach. Later on, they discovered that the situation could be made much safer could any means be found for preventing the higher native authorities from constantly plotting mischief. Circumstances had put into their hands a lever, by means of which they could squeeze out of Peking edicts to any effect they wished. Holding the centre of the Empire, and commanding the sea, they had only to stop the North-going tribute and other supplies, to bring the pressure of starvation to bear upon it. They thus contrived that the higher authorities were instructed to receive each a foreign colleague. Once begun, the system rapidly spread, till soon there was no important office without its foreign advisor. The Central government acquiesced, from necessity at first, but afterwards willingly, when it saw that benefit to itself and to the country was the result. The idea was by no means a new one. The government department of the Customs revenue had been managed in this way for many years, and an extension of the same system to all departments of the government was thus made easy. The *literati* remained solemnly hostile, but the introduction of scientific subjects, foreign languages and history, etc., in addition to the native classics, at the provincial examinations, has brought to the front a new and more promising order of students, from whom great things may be hoped. The people generally, at first, took no interest in these matters, but soon, seeing the very substantial benefits which began to flow in their direction, from foreign enterprise and foreign capital being allowed full scope, they began to show their appreciation; and now, after such an experience of in-

creased trade, abundance of work, higher wages, better justice, and less vexatious taxation, there are few who would willingly return to the old system. Truly it may be said of nations as of men "there is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will." Neither the original anti-foreign rioters, nor the Chinese or foreign governments intended this result, but it has come about, and we are thankful for it.

THE RACES.

4th Nov.

THERE are four main ways of enjoying the Race Holidays which come twice a year in Shanghai. One way is to go away from Shanghai altogether to Japan or Ningpo or up-country in houseboats. This is a very good way for those who can get away for a few days, who are not tied down by the fear of the inopportune telegram, or by other duties which cannot be evaded or delegated. It so happens that the times of the spring and autumn races have been so chosen that the country is then at its best, it is all dressed in its new spring costume, or just putting on its most charming autumn tints, and the clear water is not too cold for the morning dip, and the before-dinner swim when the holiday-maker returns from his long afternoon walk. Some people go up-country at race time to shoot; but they are not holiday-makers, they are merely exchanging one form of labour for another. Of the people who stay in Shanghai, there are some who go to the Races. These are the most worthy, and the greatest benefactors to their kind; for if some people did not go to the Races, there would soon be no races to go to, and all would lose their holidays. Of those who go to the Races, the ladies enjoy them most, for they see each other and each other's dresses, and visitors from outports, and have great opportunities to talk of many things on the lawn between the events. They put into dollar sweeps, and they make bets which they are paid and never pay, and now and then they look at a race, but are never quite sure how many times the ponies go round to make a mile. There are some ladies who know all about the ponies, and whose "tips," if they will impart them, are really valuable. Then there are the men who are interested in stables, and to whom racing is a serious business; but we are talking of holiday-makers. The majority of the men go up because it is the right thing to do, and they like to open a door to Fortune in the *pari mutuel* or in the sweeps at the German tent; their gregarious instincts are gratified by forming part of a crowd, and there are other concomitants, solid and liquid, which need not be farther alluded to. It is perhaps to be hoped that in time some energetic person will provide some amusements between the races, for time does sometimes hang a little heavy with those who are not deeply interested in ponies, or have no ladies with whom to

walk up and down the lawn. Another way to utilise the race holidays is to stay in one's office and polish off back work. Nearly every one has back work to be polished off, or work which he has promised himself he will do some day when he has time. Still, this is an abuse, not a legitimate use, of the race holidays: it is in such weather as we are now enjoying a reprehensible slighting of the bounty of the Clerk of the Weather, and a perversion of the leisure obtained by the labour of those who work at play. How long would there be two race meetings a year if every one were so selfish as to spend the time in his office polishing off back work?

A fourth set of holiday-makers are those who use their afternoons to take long walks about Shanghai. They feel that it is wrong to stop in their offices and deprive their Chinese of the pleasure of an outing, and they do not care for the races; in some even such a trace of Puritanism lingers that they think the race course is a stopping-place on the "primrose path." They go for walks. Naturally they eschew the Bubbling Well road, which is given up on these occasions to the racing people and the Chinese holiday-makers, whose carriages, if it is fine, go along at a trot in an almost continuous line to the Bubbling Well and back. But there are many other better walks round Shanghai. There is the railway road, which is a charming stroll, after one has got out of the North Honan Road, and past the Canton Garden, and the adventurous can strike across country to the right and come out on Broadway; or to the left, and make for the Stone Bridge. A still better walk is from the Point House down along the Sea Wall towards Woosung. This must be only taken in dry weather, for the long grasses reach up to one's knees, and sometimes the little boys tie them together after they have seen the foreigner go down, in the hope of tripping him up as he comes back. But this is only playfulness, for the country people are everywhere as pleasant as possible. Still another very good walk in all weathers is on the top of the City Wall. The entrance into the City, through either of the gates—the one at the end of the continuation of the Honan Road is the most characteristic—is very disagreeable, but directly one is on the wall, this is forgotten, and on the west and south sides of the City, it is really a pretty walk. Or a visit may be made to the Pagoda in a sampan, walking back by the paths to Sicawei, but this is more a jaunt for visitors than for residents in Shanghai.

THINGS IN PEKING.

5th Nov.

WE know that nothing more has been done in Peking, and we judge that nothing more is to be done. The foreign Ministers have exhausted their energies for the time by sending in no less than three *ultimata* to the Tsungli

Yamén. But they remained throughout on the most friendly terms with the Yamén Ministers, and invited them to the Races and drank champagne with them, and discussed the great camphor question in as amicable a spirit as if nothing whatever had happened in the Yangtze valley or in Manchuria. Unless another outbreak occurs, and no one expects one before next spring, the foreign Ministers will be satisfied with the payment of an indemnity, and all will go on as before. Baron von Biegeleben, Minister for Austro-Hungary at Tokio and Peking, was received in audience by the Emperor on the 27th ultimo in a new hall, arranged for the purpose, as promised by the Tsungli Yamén when the first audience was held at the New Year; and we shall soon hear of the reception of M. Lemaire and Count Cassini. It would be interesting to know what has really been done beyond the smoothing over the surface; the phenomena have been arrested for the time, but the causes of the riots have practically, so far as we know, been left untouched.

THE SUNG DYNASTY.

5th Nov.

WE make too much of the Ming dynasty. We talk of the dresses on the stage of Chinese theatres as those of the Ming period, but it would be better to speak of the dress of the Sung dynasty, for this is what the Chinese say themselves. The Ming age was a period of inaction and want of national ambition and energy. The Chinese of that age suffered themselves to be insulted by Japan, and made no strenuous efforts to punish or bring to an end the many petty invasions to which the Chinese coast was subjected from the island empire. The government while occupying Peking as the capital did not put out a strong hand to control Mongolia. Influence was thought enough without any firm holding of the reins of authority over the grass land. Manchurian power was growing and China scarcely knew it. During the Ming dynasty few important books appeared. Medicine and agriculture, however, were well represented and astronomy improved under the guidance of the Jesuits. China was in the 16th century lying fallow for a time and recruiting after the exhausting civil wars which preceded, and that recruiting time was necessary for the development of the empire of the present period. If we look at all the salient features one after another, the personal fame of the emperors, the increase of the population, the extent of colonising energy, the appearance of important literary productions, and the succession of able writers, there is no question of the superiority of China under the Manchus to China under the Mings.

But if we go back to the Sung dynasty there is a loftiness of ideal aim and a variety of development in the literature of that period which naturally renders the Chinese very proud of it.

It showed itself in great and in little things. In regard to philosophical books it is quite remarkable how one after the other eminent men appeared and left their mark on the age. It was indeed the Ming dynasty which settled what works should be used as text books in the examinations, but Hung Wu and his successors simply followed Sung dynasty guidance in their arrangements, and all the notes to the classics and the texts themselves remained as they were. It was during the time of our Saxon, Norman and Plantagenet kings, that China was growing in this way, and that a succession of able writers appeared who rehabilitated history and philosophy, and gave the nation a new start according to the light that they then had. In history for instance it was felt that an abridgment was needed because every century for two thousand years past had made an addition of about ten thick volumes to the dynastic annals. This requires 200 large volumes to be read in addition to the classics. The greatest men of the Sung dynasty, Sz Ma-kwang and Chu Hi, compiled an abridgment to diminish the labour, and supplied it with copious notes. They followed Confucius in exalting the moral part of the historian's duty and pointing out to the student the loss and gain to each dynasty as they departed from or adhered to the precepts of the ancient sages. The political and legal development of China was at that time very remarkable. This was shown by the toleration of the three national religions side by side and the growth of the modern Chinese law. In a despotic monarchy the law is made up of edicts, and the days of religious persecution having passed and the Mohommedans coming into the country from the North-west in ever growing numbers, there was an increasing mildness, and air of paternity in the code. As in every country where one man rules, the idea of the "father and mother principle" as the principle professed in administering public affairs, grew stronger with time. But the penalties continued to be severe and are so still, so much so that they cannot be and are not carried out. It was then that Pao Wen-cheng or Pao Lung-tu obtained his great reputation for justice and incorruptible integrity. To give realisation to the popular regard for this man, who died four years before the Norman Conquest, he was after his death made by the Taoists the judge of the fifth hall of judgment in the invisible world.

It is a curious circumstance too, that the modern theatre should have taken its present form in the Sung dynasty. As carried on in Taoist temples it is a sort of worship and the acting and the professed moral aim are intended to please the god of the temple. But the representation of moral plays is also carried on in theatres in all large cities, and unhappily immoral and corrupting plays are added to please the disgustingly bad taste of too many of the

Chinese theatre-goers. For it is much to be feared that the Chinese theatre cannot be kept moral long whatever is done to make it so. Modern Chinese music is of foreign origin as the seven note gamut in place of the five note gamut of ancient China clearly shows, and so the modern theatre must be viewed as of foreign origin too. Another thing, bad enough in its results, which spread wide in the Sung dynasty was foot-binding. Properly it began in Kiangsu province in the tenth century, but it was under the new régime of the Sung that it was imitated through all the provinces, when after A.D. 960 the empire was for a century and a half an undivided monarchy once more.

What then do we see in the Sung dynasty of which the Chinese think so much? It was a time when the national philosophy, though from our point of view very unsatisfactory, flourished greatly, and more so than it has done since the Confucian age. The historians were more celebrated than any since the Han dynasty; as a poet Su Tung-po only yields to Li Tai-pai and Tu Fu of the Tang dynasty. In romance writing the Sung dynasty commenced the composition of the novels which were completed in the Yuen and Ming dynasties. The amalgamation of other elements of thought animated the Chinese mind with new vigour. Buddhism and Taoism from within worked a change in the national thinking power, and travellers from abroad brought in music, romance, the drama, and mathematics from India and Persia. Then the Mongols conquered the country and were driven out by the Mings, when a reaction followed. The national mind sank into quietude till the 17th century when it resumed its vigour, but in new directions of intellectual creativeness. It is now very unlike what it was in the Sung dynasty, but it is by no means without evidence of the possession of creative vigour and sagacity, and many of the new books will compare favourably in utility with those of the Sung dynasty. The improvement is very decided.

THE IMPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY.

6th Nov.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy of Chihli, Li Hung-chang, was at one time considered the model of all that a high Chinese official should be, and the *Chinese Times*, which had him constantly under its observation, used to give him from time to time the most flattering testimonials. Even before that excellent paper perished of a want of appreciation—to the enduring grief of all those who took an interest in Chinese politics—the praise of Li had begun to decline in the mouths of foreigners, while we are confidently assured that there is no name less dear to the Chinese public. But even those who throw most doubts on Li's sincerity do not question his ability, and he often shows it in his management of the foreign

inventions that he has adopted. The railway is one of these, and it is one that he has stuck to through all the opposition of the conservatives at Peking; while he has seen the advantage of keeping foreigners in control of it, even while the nominal directors have been Chinese. His latest decision, and a very sensible one, has been to appoint Mr. W. N. Pethick as practically General Manager of the railway, though his official title is only Assistant Managing Director, and the appointment should lead to a great improvement in the working of the line. Mr. Pethick has issued his first General Order "to all employés of the Imperial Chinese Railway and China Railway Co.," and he prefaces it with the instructions received from the Viceroy. In these the Viceroy speaks of Mr. Pethick as "of my Foreign Staff," but he appears in the Directory as United States Vice-Consul and Interpreter, and these one would have thought were sometimes rather incompatible positions; but it is essentially true in the microcosm of Tientsin that "one man in his time plays many parts." The following are H.E. Li's instructions:—

"It is hereby ordered that the Head offices of the Imperial Chinese Railway and the China Railway Company be now consolidated and placed under a Managing Director and an Assistant Managing Director, whose responsibilities shall be divided as follows:—

"Receipts and disbursements of money, employés in the finance department, and Chinese official correspondence and accounts, to be in charge of Yang Taotai, who shall prepare monthly statements of the accounts.

"Mr. W. N. Pethick, of my Foreign staff, is appointed Assistant Managing Director of both lines, with full charge of the working staff at the stations, storehouses, wharves, etc. He is not to be concerned with finances, finance staff, secretaries' staff, or relations with Chinese officials. He is to have control over stations, godowns, wharves, telegraph offices, and all interpreters, assistants, and workmen, both native and foreign, in the ordinary course of business. All stores of materials for both lines and their issue as required, shall likewise be in his charge. He will be required to frequently visit the stations, etc., and keep careful oversight of them; he is to act justly in employing or discharging people as they may deserve, and see that every employé faithfully performs his duties, obeys rules, and practises economy; and he is to be careful that native employés are properly trained and disciplined, so that mistakes and malpractices may be prevented.

"Let those concerned carry out these orders thoroughly, and so justify hope for substantial improvement in the service.

"Copies of this order will be sent to Tang Taotai, Li Taotai, and General Chou, for their guidance."

It will be seen by these instructions that to Mr. Pethick is assigned the whole control of the railway, except as far as regards the finance department. "My special responsibility," says the General Order, "is the entire control of the working staff, and of the ordinary routine business of the whole line. This has been made by my superiors a separate department in order that one man may deal promptly with the numerous matters affecting the staff constantly requiring attention." It is one of the greatest curses of Chinese enterprises on a foreign model, one of the greatest obstacles to their practical and financial success, that any Chinaman who obtains a managerial position in them, fills them with his relations, including quantities of that mysterious Chinese relation, the cousin-brother. In strictly Chinese enterprises the rule is evidently observed that there should be no cats kept that do not catch mice; but the profits of a Chinese-foreign enterprise are supposed to be so elastic, that they will support all the poor relations of the directors. The Viceroy Li then has done a thing which must be of great benefit to the railway, though it will probably offend many of his retainers, in putting the entire control of the native, as well as of the foreign, staff of the railway in Mr. Pethick's hands, and from this alone there should be a great improvement in efficiency as well as economy. Mr. Pethick goes on to give his instructions to the staff under five heads; caution, diligence, honesty, courtesy, and obedience. Under the first head he says justly that "the most important of all things is safety of life and property carried on the line," and he lays it down that the first care of every employé must be to prevent danger, as the safety of all depends on the faithfulness of every man in the service. The Chinese, who are an excessively careful people in the employment of their money and means, have a strange recklessness in their daily work. They will smoke in a powder magazine, or stand on an inverted tub on a single trestle on the top of a high scaffold; and if this recklessness is found in railway employés, great disasters may be easily expected. It is to be hoped, therefore, that this inculcation of caution and forethought will be successful. Nor is it less necessary to inculcate diligence. Visitors to China are lost in admiration of the diligence of the Chinese, when they are working for themselves, but they find on a closer acquaintance that this diligence is rapidly relaxed when the same Chinese are employed by a foreigner; and Mr. Pethick's prohibition of "opium smoking, gambling, carousing, and associating with dissolute or idle people" is by no means superfluous. The third virtue that Mr. Pethick insists on is honesty, and this is likely to be the most difficult of all to get strictly observed. The Chinaman is born with the belief that something ought to stick to his hands of anything that goes through them. "No one

must take advantage of his position to seek private gain," he is told; but if he looks round him for an object lesson, he will see that there is not one of his own officials in a hundred, the officials who are his fathers and mothers, who does not use his position to seek private gain. In fact, their salaries are such that they must seek private gain. Mr. Pethick adds: "It is intended to pay all employés adequate salaries, so that there will be no excuse for speculation, extortion, or bribery." We may hope that he will succeed in preventing these abuses; but they are so recognised in the Chinese system as vices, not as crimes, and as venial vices, because universal, that it is almost impossible to get proof that they have been indulged in. The fourth paragraph in this General Order, that inculcating courtesy, might be sometimes promulgated with advantage in the West, and it is really not often necessary to remind the Chinese of it, for it comes naturally to them. There are railway officials in Europe, however, who might well be reminded sometimes that "the railway is for the public convenience, and the good will of the public will be obtained by courteous treatment." Obedience is the fifth virtue of the railway employé, and it is obviously a *sine qua non*.

After these five injunctions, which have a delightfully practical ring when contrasted with the strings of moral platitudes that a Chinese mandarin would enunciate solemnly in a similar proclamation, comes the following paragraph, which it is to be hoped the employés of the railway will take to heart:—

"I ask all employés, high or low, to given heed to these matters, and thus contribute to the success and good repute of the service. I shall take pains to know personally every member of the service and how he performs his duties. I shall take pleasure in rewarding those who exert themselves, and will certainly dismiss or have otherwise punished those unworthy of confidence. Bad conduct or neglect of duty will not be overlooked. All should reflect that they are serving the country in an important new enterprise which will benefit Government and people if successful. If each does his duty success will be certain."

If Mr. Pethick carries out his new duties in the tone of this general order, his management should be a successful one. That the Viceroy is anxious that the railway should be a success, is evident; and if the foreigners to whom its control is entrusted are not interfered with by their Chinese nominal superiors, they will make it a benefit, both in itself and as an example, to the Government and the people.

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Reviews.

THE ENGLISH MAIL PAPERS.

There is so little news in the papers brought by the *Peshawar* that we can devote a larger space than usual to the remarks of the home papers on affairs in China, and we find them summarised for us in the *London and China Express* :—

The *Times* fears that unless the violent party becomes the subject of an unusual awakening to sense and reason, it will not be enough to patrol the river. Any new outbreak of violence, such as those which took place at Wuhu last May, and at Ichang quite recently, should be met, without further parley, by forcible repression on the part of the Western Powers. It is really too late to be put off by the polite commonplaces either of the Tsungli Yamen at Peking or of the accomplished gentlemen who represent China in Europe and America. We have asked again and again for protection for our people; we have asked that they shall be confirmed in the enjoyment of the rights which have been solemnly and deliberately granted to them by treaties. If the Court of Peking is too weak or dilatory to secure those rights, we—the Western Powers—are bound to take the enforcing of them into our own hands. It is satisfactory to know that this principle has been accepted by the four nations. It may very well be that in some cases more will be necessary than the mere presence of the vessels. But if they are compelled to appeal to force it will not be the Western Powers that will be to blame. No one understands better than the Chinese authorities the meaning of treaties and the obligation which lies upon a Government to keep order and to observe its engagements; and if reiterated appeals to do this prove useless, if weakness, or laziness, or corruption prevent any attention being paid to such demands, the Powers must take the matter into their own hands. But we are convinced that the best way to make any extreme step unnecessary will be for them to show by their united and active procedure that there are no divisions among them, and that the temporary alliance in the interests of order and protection is one which can be acted upon to the fullest extent.

The feeling of impatience is deepened, says the *Chronicle*, by an irrepressible suspicion that the Government weakness is more apparent than real, and is rather an indication of veritable sympathy with the truculent rioters and their evil doings. But, however natural this suspicion may be, it is after all only a suspicion, and it would be a serious mistake to allow it to attain such force as to precipitate hostile action. Against any such active hostility Chinese diplomatists are now exerting themselves with energy and perseverance in England and on the Continent. There may be local officials who have not attended to their instructions as they ought to have done; but these, Chinese diplomatists assure us, will yet be severely dealt with for their remissness. This plea, it must be admitted, is a palpable confession of weakness. But the question for Europe to consider is whether a warlike demonstration would not make matters worse. We cannot say that there is no justification for such a step; but it is to be hoped that great caution will be observed in carrying it out. A slight mistake might lead to disastrous results. We should aim at compelling the Peking Government to act rather than to take the work of repression upon ourselves.

In another article the same journal says :—On the face of it, one must consider it a little absurd to make war upon people in order to preach the gospel of the Prince of Peace, and so we must look beyond the immediate cause of the present complications for the real one. It is of course to be found in the rooted belief of all the most intelligent and cultured men in China, that the introduction of what Europe deems civilisation would doom the labouring poor of the Chinese Empire to the same miserable existence that has to be endured by the labouring poor of Europe. The Chinese do not desire to live as most of our working classes patiently do, below their standard of comfort (!) Hence they do not desire to reform in a society composed of nearly one third of the human race those forces of civilisation which are disintegrating the petty

communities of Europe. Any Government which makes concessions to foreigners and to Western ideas is, therefore, at the outset under the suspicion that its policy is the disastrous one of "buying off the barbarians." Because the young Emperor's Government has exposed itself to that suspicion it is, we fear, in some peril of vanishing in the solvent of revolution.

The aspect of affairs is truly, thinks the *Telegraph*, as evil at present as the political problem appears embarrassed. A countless mob of Mongolian rowdies at every treaty port up the river has gone wild again with the ancient hatred of the "foreign devils," stimulated, it is to be feared, by political conspirators, who aim at creating turmoils and, perhaps, at destroying the dynasty. The Government, placed between "the devil and the deep sea," dares not act too vigorously against the brutal mob, for fear of exasperating to fatal lengths its anti-European feeling; and, on the other hand, it well knows that there is a point where, if it fails to keep the peace, the fleets must do it, in which case the same mobs would clamour for war or massacre their Governors. Drifting into another vein the writer remarks :—There are two immense dangers perpetually threatening the civilisation of our age; one is the Slav, the other is the Mongol. If ever that huge hive of China "swarms" there is almost no interest, no countervailing force that it could not sting and smother to death. Four hundred millions of men, more or less, all steeped in the same grim Confucian philosophy of expediency and opportunism, all the hardest workers and the plainest livers upon earth, nearly destitute of any terror of death as they are of compassion or free thought—what an avalanche of humanity it is to be always overhanging the smaller peoples of progress! That which may be styled the mere leakage of these myriads of Mongols has filled up Singapore, Penang, and the Malay Peninsula, and menaces California and Australia, as well as the South Sea Islands with a deluge of yellow-faced adventurers. One never knows what may or may not happen when China moves; it is like the awakening of elemental forces. She is much too big, too stereotyped, too conservative, and too Chinese, for the safety of modern civilisation, and nobody who has traversed the streets of her cities, thronged with monotonous life like the paths of an ant-hill, can ever hear of troubles of any kind in the "Celestial Land" without a certain indefinable apprehension, as of the approach of the unknown and irresistible.

Space unfortunately sets its limit to our reproducing what must be termed a remarkable article on the present condition in China, which the *Globe* gives in its issue of the 24th inst. A few of the good things provided are, however, as follows :—

Our true interest lies rather in strengthening the Chinese Government so far as may be, inasmuch as anarchy and universal carnage would assuredly follow its overthrow. And in that case, where would the European settlements be? Obliterated, except when under the protection of gunboats; not a single foreigner would be left alive at other commercial centres. A telegram from Shanghai speaks of Chungking as "difficult to defend by warships, owing to the shallowness of the river." Difficult is not the right word; even the lightest warships cannot get up to this new treaty port. But beyond the rapids, that could only be done by a land expedition, a sufficiently formidable undertaking, from which more than one Power would be pretty sure to draw back. Nor does the Tsungli Yamen possess anything more than the mere semblance of authority in those remote regions. Every European, therefore, who goes there in pursuit of commerce and profit carries his life in his hand, just as much as a missionary does who penetrates into the heart of Africa, or as an explorer in New Guinea.

It is unnecessary to point out the inaccuracies, contained in the above; they will be patent to our readers. The statements show unfortunately the class of material which is too often served out to the British public on affairs in China.

In an article on the position of affairs in China, the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti* considers that Russia should observe an attitude of strict neutrality and await calmly further developments in Peking, the Yangtze-kiang and Amur. The *Noroe Vremya* holds

similar view; and says that Russia should abstain from taking part in any demonstration. This journal is further of opinion that she should take advantage of the present state of affairs in China to strengthen her position in the extreme East.

The practical question, says the *Morning Post*, for our own and the other European Governments whose interests are involved and whose subjects are endangered by the insane ferocity of the Chinese, is what to do? Naval action is the most obvious method of procedure now as it has been in times past; but there are certain special difficulties in the present case. While it is clear that the lower portion of the river up to Hankow can be at any time placed at the mercy of the gunboats, the power of the "Barbarian" cannot be so effectually manifested to the Celestials beyond Hankow. The situation demands circumspection, and with Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office there is every guarantee that firmness and prudence will go hand in hand.

The most powerful States in the world can hardly be expected, states the *Daily News*, to look calmly on while their subjects are burned out of house and home, and butchered in cold blood. The old concert of four Powers, England, France, Russia, and United States, which was established by Sir Frederick Bruce, had the happiest effects. It was dissolved when it had accomplished its immediate purpose, but it must be reconstituted, if there is no other way. It will never do to have every interest that the outside world has in China kept at the mercy of a ferocious and fanatical mob.

It will be seen by the telegram we publish this morning that China has got another stroke of luck in the United States' quarrel with Chile, which will probably be followed by the early withdrawal of the *Charleston* from these waters. The wooden vessels of which the greater part of the U.S. squadron here is composed would be of little use against the more modern vessels of the Chilean navy, while very useful in these waters, and we presume say, with the *Monocacy* and *Palos*, will remain here. Mr. Pat. Egan, the U.S. Minister to Chile, appointed by Mr. Blaine to conciliate the Irish in the States, much to the disgust of all the best people in America, made himself very obnoxious to the victorious party in Chile throughout the recent revolution by the partisanship he displayed, and this dislike to the Minister has evidently found expression in an attack on United States sailors; but as the revolutionaries have shown on the one hand considerable moderation since their success, and there is no general feeling in the United States on the other hand in favour of the Balmacedists, it is to be hoped that the trouble will blow over. There is unfortunately great jealousy in the States, which Mr. Blaine has not been above fostering, of the large share which England has in the trade with South America; and as England is supposed to have sympathised with the Congressists against Balmaceda, the noisier organs of the Republican party in the States are probably clamouring for their country to act decidedly, in the hope that British trade will somehow be injured in the struggle. The Presidential Election is approaching in the States, and it would no doubt be a great help to Mr. Blaine to have just brought the country out victoriously from a dispute with Chile.

In writing in July last on what the French Republic had done, we remarked that its army was now the finest in the world. The following is an extract from the report of one of the visiting officers to the manoeuvres sent by a Continental Power which is directly interested in learning the real truth as to the present condition of that army :—

The infantry, when fighting in dispersed order, surpass anything seen hitherto in this class of military exercise. The movements in close columns are characterised by a regularity and compactness which recall the Greek phalanx. The movements of the cavalry are lacking perhaps in the necessary calmness

but the way in which they are mobilised might really serve as a model. In spite of certain faults in the concentric movements and in the supply arrangements, there is no mistaking the exactness and the breadth of vision with which General Saussier carries out all his plans. And when he finds himself confronted by an unexpected situation, the orders which he gives testify to a clearness and rapidity of judgment which are really admirable. The corps commanders obey orders with an intelligence and discipline equally excellent. The two cases of delay that occurred in the night manoeuvres which may be mentioned were due entirely to accidents which cannot be said to have been anyone's fault and which could neither have been anticipated nor avoided. As to artillery there is nothing to be said save to repeat the estimate of last year—namely, that it is excellent. The observer is pleasantly surprised at the evidence of discipline given by the upper grades of the officers. The men are indefatigable and full of zeal. They fight with ardour, perhaps even with too much ardour, for among soldiers depression is always to be dreaded at the opening of a campaign, however slight that depression may be, and however easily repairable. The number of sick and the list of accidents have been astonishingly small. The organisation of the sanitary service is a model.

It may be added that this magnificent army consists now of 2,700,000 men and 2,700 guns.

All the papers have articles on the suicide of Balmaceda, who was undoubtedly one of the worst of men, for he was unsuccessful; and yet "he was a man of liberal ideas in religious, educational, and social policy." The *Pall Mall* says:—

At last the end has come—the end of Balmaceda. It is a sharp and sudden and dramatic end, worthy of the life of a man who the man has been leading these eight months. He has played for high stakes; he has played recklessly; he has played, as he almost owns in the half-hearted apology which he has left behind him, foully—and he has lost. Santiago is en fête, hazzarding round the house in which the Dictator's body lies with a ghastly word and in the temple, and a revolver still clamped in his hand. Feeling in Santiago is peculiar, and it may well be. But, over the rest of the world the news will not be received with any feelings of very deep regret or commiseration. "I now know that those who pretended friendship for me did so because money could be got from me." "My enemies say that I was cruel, but circumstances compelled me to sanction certain acts." Many men have written epitaphs upon themselves, and sometimes with none too kindly a hand; but when we remember all that has passed in Chile, and how it came about, could any lines more damning than these of his own be written on Balmaceda's tomb? "Many bad deeds attributed to my orders were never known of by me until they had been committed." Yes; but how came those deeds to be committed at all? So much Henry II. might have said about Becket's murder. When a man pleads the exigencies of war and revolution for his acts it should be a war or a revolution for which he is not responsible. When once Balmaceda had started on his career of absolutism he was bound to be led on from illegality to bloodshed, and from bloodshed to outrage and cruelty. His soldiers were mercenaries; his advisers were bribed; the country was against him; throughout the ranks which terror or venality numbered on his side there were not, as he now confesses, half a dozen true friends. With everything crumbling around him, with the dagger ever at his throat, the man may well have been tempted to the hideous acts which have been laid to his charge. But the situation was of his own choice; and the months of agony and slaughter through which he has dragged his country, the Reign of Terror under which so many innocent families have suffered, and the death of so many brave fellows in a quarrel provoked by mere personal ambition, if not by mere personal greed, are not too heavily paid for by the last squalid scene in the Argentine Legation at Santiago.

If City people were asked they would probably say—indeed they often say it without being asked—that the past ten

years had been a period of almost constant "hard times." The following note is accordingly rather interesting:—

The *City Press* says that an astonishing increase has taken place in the profits assessed to income tax under "Schedule D," in the City during the past ten years. On comparing the totals for the years 1879-80 and 1889-90 there is an increase in the net amount of profits of no less than £30,755,283 for the City alone, so that the City has almost doubled the amount which it pays for income tax in the course of ten years; for in 1879-80 the figures were for the City £39,263,424, whereas the figures for 1889-90 are £70,018,707. This is the best evidence that can be furnished of our commercial prosperity. The increase in the rest of the country is, of course, nothing like so great. In 1879-80 the figures were £34,849,307; the figures for 1889-90 are £41,222,059—an increase during the ten years of £6,372,752. With fifteen exceptions, there has been an increase in each county throughout England and Wales, although very small compared with the City of London. The counties in which decreases have taken place are chiefly agricultural districts, and the falling-off is, no doubt, due to the agricultural depression of recent years. The total increase in the whole of the counties in England and Wales during the ten years is £53,524,159, the figures being in 1879-80 £185,595,852, and in 1889-90, £239,120,011.

There is a remarkable bit of drawing in the sketch, "Here comes the Fighting Man," in the *Pall Mall*, while the excellent portraits of young Irving and young Hare are a notable tribute to the popularity of their fathers.

The *Spectator* has a good article on "The Nervousness of Europe," in reference to the alarm roused by the story of the occupation of Sigri by the British Mediterranean Squadron. The *Spectator* seems to be of opinion that it is time now to open the Dardanelles to the warships of all nations. Whether the Russians, however, will be as ready to let other fleets into the Black Sea, as they are to be allowed to send their own out of it, remains to be seen. There is the usual amount of reading in the *Saturday*, but we find nothing quotable.

NOTICES OF BOOKS, ETC.

Those Foreign Devils: a Celestial on England and Englishmen: by YUAN-HSIANG FU. Translated by W. H. Wilkinson, of H.M. Consular Service in China. London: The Leadenhall Press, 50 Leadenhall St. E. C. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons 743-745 Broadway.

The latter part of the first sentence in the Confucian analects reads "When one meets a friend from a distant region is it not delightful?" The saying holds good when the distance is measured in months and not in miles. So we greet this book with pleasure, spite of its rather inappropriate name, having already seen a great deal of it in the columns of the *North-China Daily News*. We greet it with threefold pleasure first because Mr. Wilkinson has added an excellent preface which was new to us. Secondly because the book itself forms a *tout ensemble*, and a useful book of Chinese etiquette and customs to which we can easily refer, being aided thereto by a capital index, and thirdly because the parts we have already read are well worth re-reading.

Mr. Wilkinson has the art, which is very rare among European students of Chinese, of translating in a crisp manner—his English is simple and pleasant, it is not as too many so-called literal translations are an *indigesta moles* with heaps of Chinese words interlarded—it is not as many so-called free translations are, treacherous where the author merely suggests to the translator a few ideas, and the translator's personality veils the author's.

Mr. Wilkinson gives the right kind of translation—if he uses a quaint expression

it is because the idea in the author's mind was quaint. In the observations added by Mr. Wilkinson accuracy of information is as apparent as the quick sense of the humorous. He has succeeded in writing a most amusing book without any farce or exaggeration. Certain portions of his author which treat of our vices and sanitary arrangements he has wisely omitted. The utter want of reticence with which Chinese treat such subjects would have rendered the book unfit for the drawing-room table if he had translated all his author had said.

A book should be a friend and our reticence on certain subjects with friends struck Yuan Hsiang-fu so much that he says:—

"When friends are sitting talking together they mention nothing nasty; if a man were to speak of ordure, filth or the like in company, his hearers would be astounded. Some would perhaps get up and leave without looking at him, wondering how the man could so behave."

On this Mr. Wilkinson observes very truly:—

"Nine-tenths of a Chinese, jest-book would if rendered literally be impounded by the Lord Chamberlain; and untranslatable and unspeakable filth takes quite adequately the place of our Whitechapel blasphemy. The want of social intercourse between the sexes has been blamed for this, but the women as far as we are able to judge are as bad in these particulars as the men."

Every one who understand Chinese has only to walk about the streets of a Chinese city to find this true. If he listens to the conversation of the people he will find ninety-nine per cent. of it is of money or food, and that at least thirty per cent. is interlarded, even when women and children are the speakers, with the most filthy expressions.

Mr. Wilkinson wrote this book for home readers who are supposed to know nothing of China, but his explanations are short and never tedious, and will be found most amusing to men, women, and children in China, and many of them will convey useful information to students of Chinese.

The book is published at the moderate sum of half-a-crown.

BOOK WORM.

Outports.

CHINAN FU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

We can now report a little hopeful news in contrast to the much disagreeable news of the past.

Mr. Reid has returned from Chingchow, reporting the settlement of the case of the American Presbyterian Mission. A place was provided for his reception, and a very good proclamation was issued prior to his arrival, telling of his coming. The official granted different interviews, and was very friendly and respectful, in great contrast with the previous one in office when Dr. Hunter was the object of the riot. A partial compensation was made, the gentry sent a present in token of goodwill, and some of them exchanged calls. What is more, help was openly rendered by the official, and orders issued to purchase a piece of property. The city was quiet, and the protection was complete.

A few days before his arrival the Revs. Messrs. Lowry and Brown of the American Methodist Mission from Peking arrived and saw the official about a small book shop one of their natives had rented in the city. The door was opened, and a proclamation issued.

Just before Mr. Reid's departure from that city one of the Catholic priests, an

Austrian, acting for Bishop Anser, arrived to gain a settlement of their case of four years' standing. The property in the east suburb was granted him, and one that had been purchased by a native in the city was not allowed, but permission was given to purchase another piece in the city. We have not yet heard the result.

The German Bishop seemed offended because the American case was settled first, and so telegraphed to Peking, and sent a letter to the Taotai at Chinan Fu. Mr. Reid, however, rendered help to the Catholic priest before his departure, and the one settlement could not but tend to the advantage of the other case as well. The American Mission in fact had been there for over a dozen years, either by natives or foreigners, and had no trouble till the Catholic trouble arose.

It seems a pity that two denominations of Americans and Protestants should be so desirous of occupying the same city. It is rather a puzzle to the official understanding. To recognise the distinction between Protestants and Roman Catholics seems hard enough, without further divisions.

A native of the above Methodist Mission was attempting some time ago to conduct a batch of girls to the school at Peking, but was stopped on the way, at a district city north of here. He and the girls were ordered home, and rumours in consequence have been set afloat in all that section. Then when the foreigners went down, the attempt was made in the city of T'ai'an Fu to secure a permit. By the aid of a Church of England missionary resident in that city the girls were saved from being taken to the *yamen* for display, and by orders from Li Hung-chang, they were finally allowed to go on their course to Peking. The result, however, is a mass of foul rumours in T'ai'an Fu and surrounding country. Such a year as this such action is all the more to be deprecated. At least so it strikes us in the interior.

The last few days there have been arriving in this city the missionaries of the Presbyterian Mission to attend their annual meeting.

The two Catholic Bishops of this province have lately left for Shensi, to attend a Synod, consisting of the Bishops of Shantung, Shensi, Shensi, and Kansu. It is a long and trying journey, and they will not be back till towards the end of the year.

We understand Viceroy Li is not coming to attend the funeral of the late Governor. 19th October.

FOOCHOW NOTES.

(From the Foochow Echo of 24th October.)

In anticipation of the coming winter, the Salt Commissioner has issued a proclamation, with regard to the numerous blind beggars, who are then likely to be thrown out of employment. The poor wretches are left entirely without means of protecting and providing for themselves, and the decree is a most philanthropic one. It is to the effect that all magistrates shall see that the poor unfortunates are cared for and given relief in their particular districts, which of course results in their protection throughout the Province. Such benevolent measures have never before been taken officially and so we conclude that the dangerous position of affairs in China has led to the satisfactory result of rousing the minds of those in authority to grasp the fact that it is ample time that something should be done.

It cannot be said that the Chinese officials are not doing their utmost to rid the country of the roughs and vagabonds which infest it. But a few days' since, five of these rascals were arrested, as being well-known robbers and incendiaries of a daring character. All efforts to extract information from them were unavailing though they were subjected to a long and

painful torture. They would vouchsafe nothing as to their movements or with regard to whether they were in connection with the secret societies: for debased as these men are, their bravery is remarkable. Finding their efforts unavailing, the authorities issued a proclamation, informing people of the arrest, and requesting that all who have complaints against the prisoners will now come forward without fear of revenge from the ruffians, who are now powerless, as their imprisonment will be a life-long one.

NAGASAKI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

I have to write you to-day of one of the worst calamities that has ever befallen any land. On the 28th of October at 6 a.m. an earthquake of great force occurred in the central part of Japan. Up to the present, the reports are so meagre and unsatisfactory that one can get but a partial idea of the calamity; but I will give you the best we have. The centre of the earthquake appears to have been at Nagoya in Aichi ken. The reports thus far are Nagoya, population, 165,500. Number of houses, 40,000. The city was first shaken down, and then nine tenths of it were burned, fire breaking out in some 14 places. In the disorder and confusion, it was almost impossible to fight the fire. Various reports of the number of killed in this city are reported, but in all probability it runs into the thousands.

Ogaki has a population of 19,800. Here the city was first prostrated and then burned, all but 5 *cho*, that is to say, eight tenths of the city were burned. From beneath the burned houses 1,100 dead bodies have been recovered, but there are many more lost; 81 buildings belonging to the Government offices and the like were first prostrated and then burned.

Gifu is a town of 28,000 population. There are 7,000 houses. Of these 5,000 have been destroyed. Nine tenths of the city were burned. The number of killed is unknown.

From another source comes the news of 2,007 killed, 2,158 wounded, 31,764 houses wrecked wholly, and 8,311 partially destroyed. The excitement is intense. I cannot give you more now, except that Tokio and Osaka and Kobe are included. Vast damage has been done to property, telegraph wires are about all down, railroad and other bridges are useless.

1st November.

NANKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Your correspondent reached Nanking yesterday after two weeks' absence and found the city as quiet and peaceful in its aspect as one could wish. It was a bright, beautiful morning, the river was like glass, the wooded hills with their glossy foliage were a feast for the eyes; the thrush sang in the hedges; the tall bamboos gently waved their graceful plumes, and far across the city, Purple Mountain loomed up grandly through the mist. A regiment of soldiers, as terrible as banners could make it, drilled upon the green near the landing and a comfortable donkey ride in the fresh morning air put one in a good humour for breakfast.

The city is well filled at present by the military students who have come up for the examinations to be held this month. Groups of them gather daily here and there for archery practice. Placards are out again announcing the disappearance of several children. They do not, as those of a few days since, charge the foreigners with abducting them, though this is probably to be read between the lines. Announcement is made that a riot will be

attempted to-day (the first of the Chinese moon) and failing success, another attempt will be made on the fifth (next Friday) or, if that should prove abortive, at as early a date as possible, all of which is most probably mere talk. Men who post anonymous placards are not likely to have the courage themselves to begin a riot, though they would doubtless be on hand to profit by it, if others could be induced to make the start.

There can be but little doubt, however, that the present neglect on the part of foreign governments to enforce their demands and secure a just settlement of these troubles will greatly embolden the lawless element, who are quite ready to believe that western nations are afraid of China.

There is danger therefore that present inaction may lead to more serious trouble in the near future. A leader of the Ngankin Tao Yiu 安慶道有, a secret society of Ngankin similar to the Kolao, was captured a few days ago just outside the South Gate and taken to the Viceroy's *yamen* where he was executed the same day.

2nd November.

NEUCHWANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A week ago there was a light frost, thermometer being 31° during the night, but the last few days have been warmer on account of the south wind. There may be a great change, however, at any moment as the weather is comparatively mild for the time of year. We have heard indirectly that our old friend the *Palos* is told off as a protection for us during the winter. We hope it may be so, notwithstanding the opinions of those who think there is not any need for help during the winter. One cannot tell of course whether there will be or will not be any necessity, but we may rest assured that if it should arise, we shall be like rats in a trap unless we have some means of defence. It has been proved that wherever it was possible to have a gunboat, foreigners and their property have been respected. Surely prevention is better than cure. Why should this be the only port left without protection? We hear Dr. Greig and family have gone home from Shanghai, as the Doctor found the consequences of the dastardly attack upon him (near Kirin) more serious than he had hoped at first. The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw have also left, as well as the two Zenana ladies, Misses Kennedy and Couser, who had been only five or six months here, and belonged, we believe, to the Irish mission which cannot have profited much by such a short period of labour, especially if their passages had to be paid for.

The new peas or beans have not yet commenced to arrive. It is said that the crop, although above the average, is later than usual, and that to the North of the Province, part of the harvest has been damaged by the early frost.

28th October.

There was quite a sharp frost in the night, and the thermometer (Fahr.) marked 29°. This is a little earlier than last year, when the winter did not show any severity till much later than at the same period for the years 1888 and 1889. In 1888 the first frost began about 15th Oct. and in 1889 on 30th Oct. there were thirteen degrees of frost. There is not any reliable sign as to whether the river will be dangerous for shipping earlier or later than in previous years. It all depends on the wind, and experience teaches that some years there may be a quantity of ice found towards 25th November, and yet that vessels could safely enter and work during the month of December with the impending risk however of their being frozen up till the spring.

30th October.

SHANSI NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Reports come from various parts of the province that the fall crops will average well. A letter from Hungtunglien says: "The drought has happily terminated and the plain will be able to give the usual autumn crops. In the hills, however, much distress is feared in the winter." On the whole, the outlook for the people is about as encouraging now as it is in other years at this time.

It is said that the magistrates of the province are taking pains to observe the imperial edict with reference to the protection of foreigners. In a few cases the magistrates have called in person on the missionaries, but in perhaps the majority of instances they have been content to send an under-official.

It must be terribly humiliating to the Chinese rulers to have to bestir themselves in behalf of the hated foreigner; and the fact that they are doing so shows that the true situation has at last begun to dawn upon their minds. China no longer means "all under heaven."

All foreigners resident in the interior must feel a sense of gratitude to the British government for its vigorous action in view of the recent riots at the south. It gives us a greater sense of security.

8th October.

WESTERN SHANTUNG.

A great movement of grain is taking place from this province and from the eastern part of Chihli, toward the west of the latter province, where the crops throughout a large area were an almost total failure. The same appears to have been true of parts of Shansi, but although there is some communication back and forth, there is very little accurate knowledge of the condition of matters beyond the mountains, and that little is brought chiefly by labourers who roam about trying to make a living somewhere.

One of the many streams which empties into the Peiho at Tientsin is known as the Hsiahsih-ho, having its rise in the mountains separating Chihli from Shansi. Owing to the slight rain-fall this stream has been inaccessible to boats a part of the present season, and it is always one of the most untrustworthy of the many smaller water-ways of the province. This is due in part to the custom of damming the upper portion of the river, for the purposes of irrigation. There is a large number of locks in the river, and a great many channels running at right angles to the general direction of the stream, which is from south-west to north-east. The prefecture of Shunteh Fu is largely irrigated by this river, and as long as there is any water at all, it is turned on the fields. This is all done according to a plan which seems to have been of very ancient adoption, and some of the cross channels which absorb the water are said to be as much as thirty miles long, so that it is not strange that in a dry year, like 1878, there is not only no water left for the river below, but wells sunk in the river-bed failed to reach water. As between agriculture and commerce, the interests of agriculture have the decided preference. It is said that the tax for the use of this water is very light, amounting to less than two cents a mou, but the system of operation is not well understood by outsiders. The main fact is that the districts which are most benefited always have good crops, and it is a proverb that "Nan ho and Jenhsien do not ask any favours of heaven," for to the Chinese mind, water which comes from the Shansi hills is not to be credited to 'Heaven.' It seems to be a custom to open the locks about the beginning of the eighth moon, and close them again at the beginning of the second

moon. It happens that this particular river is the only practicable outlet for the output of vast numbers of kilns in the Tz'uchou district, where coarse pottery and water-jars are made in immense quantities. But the export of these wares is much hindered by the lack of water in the river, so that wheelbarrows are used for transportation, rendering the price of the goods relatively high. Of late years a formidable rival of the Tz'uchou (P'engch'eng) water-jars, has appeared in those made at K'ai-p'ing along the line of the railway, but these jars although much cheaper, are not so durable as those from P'engch'eng. The condition of things along the upper part of this little stream is very interesting, and offers perhaps a hint of a way by which, with the co-operation of western scientific engineering, Chinese rivers might be made useful in a double way, both as channels of commerce and as irrigants, which at present very few of them are. In the Shunteh Fu prefecture, the use of the water is much facilitated by the fact that the river bed is much higher than the adjoining farming land. If some such system could be applied to the Hut'o (often called the P'u-t'ao or Grape river) enormous misery might be prevented. The proverbial conservatism of the Chinese is perhaps least manifested in the readiness to introduce new articles of cultivation. In the wide regions which have at different times been devastated by the Yellow River either in its present or some former channel, the soil is very sandy, and produces but little grain. But for such land peanuts are just the thing, and the cultivation of this root, which appears to have been unknown about here a generation or two ago, is widely extending every year. In some places where it has not yet been planted three years, it has become a staple, being valued chiefly for its large supply of oil, and incidentally as an edible. The huge California peanut has been lately introduced in some localities, and for roasting is much more salable than the puny kernels of its predecessor, but as a yielder of oil, it is alleged to be relatively an egregious failure. It appears to be a general rule that foreign seeds which grow well in Chinese soil, are ultimately disappointing as the tendency is to yield fine large leaves, and much less fruit than the native plants. The only way is constantly to renew the seeds, which for most Chinese farmers is obviously out of the question. An even greater difficulty besets the introduction of western farming methods. The writer is acquainted with a farmer in central Chihli who imported a foreign plough at an expense of about \$20, only to find (as alleged) that his animals could not possibly drag it, and it now lies idle, an expensive and useless ornament, and a warning to all future rash attempts to 'conform to foreign customs.' Rains more numerous than in ordinary years at this season promise well for the next year's wheat crop. Very few people in this part of the country have learned what is going on at the south, and Shanghai might be not only captured, but carried off to foreign parts there to remain, for all that the bulk of the rural inhabitants of our neighbourhood would know (or care).

19th October.

SOOCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Recently while passing along the street, I noticed a Winchester rifle in a small boat lying in one of the canals in the city. There were two men in the boat and I stepped aboard and talked with them. They did not know how to use the new gun, though a box of cartridges lay open before them. I understood them to say that this gun belonged to the officer in command of the native gunboat to which they and the little boat belonged, and that there was only one of these Winchester rifles in the boat.

The latest novelty in the way of proclamations is a lovely ode in eight lines, in which the Viceroy thus addresses the Kolao Hui:—"You of the Kolao Hui are exhorted not to act wickedly. Be good. Be fleet deeply. Obedience means happiness; disobedience involves woe. Burn those cloth certificates of membership and none, leaders or followers, shall be punished." That is the substance of it. As the proclamation is evidently printed we see how gen'ly the Viceroy deals with this society. This is his message doubtless sent abroad throughout the province.

A day or two ago, a soldier snatched a package of silk from a man's arms. The soldier was afterwards arrested, and it was reported that several leaders of the Kolao Hui had been sent for by the Viceroy and captured in the city. But it seems that theft, not rebellion, caused the excitement. The offender is to be dealt with severely.

30th October.

TAMSUI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

In the present warlike time it may be of interest to hear somewhat about the fortifications here in Formosa. They are at the three harbours of Formosa; Kelung, Hobé (Tamsui) and Makong (Pescadores). The Kelung harbour has two forts, one at the S.E. corner of the harbour, 220 feet above sea level, and one on Palm Island, 180 feet above sea level. Both have been constructed on scientific principles by Lieut. M. Hecht, who is military instructor in Formosa. Mounted with the best class of Armstrong breechloaders of from 12 to 43 ton, and having a free sweep at the greatest possible range at the same time, they are perhaps some of the best forts to be found anywhere in China at the present moment.

It is otherwise with the two other places, which have both had Chinese constructors for their forts. On the Pescadores Makong Harbour is a perfectly safe typhoon harbour and has room enough for a whole fleet. Kelung Harbour is small and requires a good deal of work to make it a first class one, but Makong is one by nature. These are several forts round, mounted with the same kind of guns as in Kelung, but the construction of the forts is quite a different one. It happened that a Cantonese constructed the Railway-bridge over the river by Twatutia just before those Pescadore forts were to be built. A typhoon burst over the place just after the bridge was finished, and as it stood the test bravely, H.E. the late Governor thought that the constructor of such a bridge was the man he wanted, and he consequently gave him the contract for the forts around Makong. Not only did this very clever man build them, but he introduced the novelty of building them on top of the hills in such a way that he could turn the guns right round all the 360° of the circle. But the breastwork, or whatever you call the wall in front, is so far away from the guns, that it is really no protection for the men, and this is not the worst feature of those forts. At the first discharge with a shell from one of the 43-ton guns, the whole foundation collapsed and made the gun useless for some time to come.

The Hobé fort is built on a different principle entirely. If the Makong forts have too little, the Hobé fort has, I believe, a good deal too much protection. When the military instructor, Lieut. Hecht, the other day went over to inspect this fort and try the guns, I heard that the fort was built in such a way that the guns could only be directed at points several miles to sea. When the designer was expostulated with about this, the answer was that the late Governor always said that the main point in building a fort was to make it in such a way that nobody could see the defenders. Now I hear that

Lieut. Hecht will have to go to Hobé to correct the mistake in such a way that an enemy cannot go along the shore and land without danger from being hit from this fort.

Everything is quiet here; we are awaiting the arrival of the new Governor to see if he will do anything for us in what we consider the right direction.

25th October.

WUCHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A great deal of mimic warfare, involving much expenditure of powder and waving of banners, has been making our city picturesque during the last few days. Every autumn brings with it much drill and generally a grand review, but since the arrival of the present Viceroy no review has taken place. He has now announced his intention of reviewing all the troops on the third of the tenth moon. The date being near at hand, preparations are being hurried. It is a pretty sight to see the whole narrow line of a sombre Chinese street filled with uniforms and flags. Blare of trumpets and rattle of artillery waggons accompany the movement of the troops towards the parade ground. The old and the new weapons are used side by side, though the old are being gradually ousted. We do not see, as was the case a few years ago, those huge old contrivances in the shape of blunderbusses which it took two men to fire, one man to act as shoulder-rest, the other to pull the trigger! But the antiquated scythes and pitchforks are still used, and one prominent feature of the march past yesterday was a band of men striped like tigers with small round shields, whose duties are to perform strange gymnastics amidst tiger-like howls, and to conclude with a complete somersault before crouching down behind a *testudo* formed of their shields. The red fort opposite the Concession has also been exercising its troops and firing some of its big guns, and for several days twenty or thirty of the native gunboats have made the river gay with their naval manoeuvres, brilliant with flags and hideous with tom-toms. It is understood that the parade ground is too small for the intended review, and for fear of accidents or disturbance it is proposed to hold it in the open grounds to the south of the city, where the cavalry will have room for their evolutions.

The troops have been during the last two years more vigorously practised at the rifle-butts. There was great consternation when Chang Chih-tung first arrived because he insisted that all military officials should be able to hit the target. Some Cantonese brought with him attained fair success, but a band of native military graduates, adepts at bow and arrow or at hurling the huge metal mace, managed to score a single hit amongst three hundred shots contributed by the whole crowd! They came next day by deputation to the writer, who though a man of peace, is supposed to be an Admirable Crichton of war, science, fortune-telling, prophecy, machinery, etc., etc., and laid their sorrows before him, gravely asking whether it wouldn't be wise to buy a large magnifying glass, such as scholars use for small print books, to fix on the rifle sights in order to ensure accuracy! There is every reason to believe that notwithstanding the best advice the experiment was tried. This however was two years ago, and no doubt it is now not quite safe to stand straight before the bull's-eye when military officials are firing at a hundred yards. The provincial military examination begins on the seventh day of the tenth moon, and will last for a couple of weeks.

The officials are diligently enquiring into the cases of the thirty Kolao Hui men now in durance. These used to be able to walk to the *yamen* for examination; it is a grim comment on Chinese judicial modes

that most of them have to be carried now. Poor wretches; the one comfort is that, even if the Kolao Hui be quite innocent of Chih's present troubles, most of these prisoners are really the bad characters of their neighbourhoods who more or less deserve heavy punishment. The Hunanese named T'ang whose arrest in a velvet shop at Hankow for distributing anti-foreign placards was recorded in your columns on 19th June, received as his punishment 500 blows and was deported to Hunan. So far, so good, but it is a simple rule-of-three sum to find out the punishment due to his principals. He and others here are the avowed tools or at best agents of the Hunan gentry whose names are well-known to the authorities. When are the Taotai Chou (周), whose name is recorded in the *N. C. Daily News* on the same date, and his companions in crime to be brought to the bar of an outraged justice? It is understood that there is some hitch in the treatment of the Huangpi pawnbrokers. The Viceroy is determined on conviction, but it is said that the Fut'ai (a Hunanese) is equally determined to shield them. If, as is reported, the actual publisher is a connection of Li Han-chang, this intrusion of a powerful name has not made the Viceroy's task easier.

Meanwhile we are enjoying the sultry lull which occasionally feels like genuine peace, but generally suggests a coming thunderstorm.

26th October.

Yesterday two Kolao Hui men were executed amidst no attendant excitement. One of them had been passing himself off as an expectant Taotai in Hankow, the other was arrested at a distance. The Fut'ai has for some time past been entrusted with the power of summary execution, dispensing with the ordinary reference to the Throne. The two condemned men went to death in the usual style of bravado, eating and singing stage songs; one of them announced his intention of being reincarnated within the next twenty years and once more joining his society. It is probably only a coincidence that the rope lines in the city gates to separate ingress from egress have been removed at the same time.

The Huangpi pawnbrokers, recently made famous by their anti-foreign publications, have been brought to the city and taken to the Hsien's *yamen*. Their dress and demeanour are not indicative of any distressful treatment. No doubt rich offenders like this will be useful when indemnities have to be settled. We understand that the Chéntai at Ichang is cashiered and it is reported that the Ichang Hsien is to be similarly punished.

The chimney of the Cotton Mill is now complete and, standing well-built, lightning-conducted, arrow-straight one hundred and eighty feet towards the sky, it is both a striking and ornamental feature of the Wuchang shore. Its mention suggests a significant instance of the extraordinary power of the Chinese to accept the accomplished and to save the skin of a bruised face by using any materials available, even the shavings of the shillelagh that has bruised it. The Vic-roy's westernising schemes have never been popular, and it is not surprising that when in the recent provincial examination, no single candidate from the Hanyang *hien* gained his degree, the public voice with impressive harmony gave all the blame to the Hanyang Iron Works. But the Kianghsia *hien* (that of the city of Wuchang) rejoiced in four successes. At once it was discovered that this was owing to the big new chimney—so like a pencil, it couldn't fail to fulfil the prophecy of its own shape!

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less, effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold. (3)

What will be said when the Hanyang chimney now rising high enough to be seen from a boat on the river, is finished? If I remember right the twin towers of the Romanist Cathedral at Canton were similarly incorporated into the city *fengshui* as the two horns hitherto lacking to the City of Rams. This acceptance with a contented smile of the inevitable is one hopeful element of the future of China. A strong man has to be strong, just long enough to bring reforms into existence; murmurs will die away when the scheme is actually born and existent. Then he can go on with himself and his work as part of the established world. Unfortunately this has another side too. The weak man who succeeds the strong has only to be supine long enough to shut the doors of his predecessor's plans, when the people accept the will of heaven and watch the rapid rotting of high hopes with perfect equanimity.

31st October.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTE.

(Specially translated for the North-China Herald.)

10th October and 11th October.

The *Gazettes* of these two days are largely taken up with Memorials on two subjects, one the alleged opening of two illicit distilleries and the other lack of prison accommodation in Heil'angchiang. For the sake of convenience the papers of the two days have been taken together.

ILLICIT DISTILLERIES.

In the *Gazette* of the 10th one of the censors expresses an opinion to the effect that illicit distilleries are forbidden by law in that they in the first place defraud the revenue and in the second place injuriously affect the food supply of the people. In consideration of the distress on account of floods last year, orders were issued by the Throne prohibiting for the space of one year the distilling of spirits, a measure characteristically illustrative of the tender care with which the Court attends to the least of the people's wants. Memorialist is however grieved to learn that notwithstanding the fact of the bad harvests, a highly placed personage under the Mongolian Superintendency namely the prince of the Aokhan tribe Tamulin Darge did in the first moon of the present year open at Halatuh, in the Chien'ang district, Jeho, two illicit distilleries without duly registering them and paying the proper fees. Also that he surreptitiously purchased grain stored in the Ch'angping granary and presuming on his position compelled the poorer classes to sell him grain with the result that they suffered grievously and lodged numerous complaints at the office of the lieutenant-governor as well as with the local authorities, but the latter, overawed by his rank, declined to move in the matter. Memorialist is further informed that it is his intention to open more of such distilleries in the neighbourhood and that he has applied to the Colonial office for an advance of his salary in order that he may have the necessary capital to carry out his project. It would accordingly be advisable to at once direct the Superintendency to make a strict investigation into the matter and order him to abandon such designs.

The second memorial of the same *Gazette* is one from the Mongolian Superintendency acknowledging instructions issued in the sense indicated in the preceding document and stating that as regards the majority of the charges brought by the censor against the prince, the office is not in a position to report and that it would be

3.—THE MAIDEN STAKES—Value, Tls. 200 and one-fourth of the Entrance fees; Second Pony to receive one-fourth of the Entrance fees.—For China Ponies that have never run at any Meeting—Weight for inches as per scale—Entrance, Tls. 10—Three-Quarters of a Mile.

	st.	lb.
Mr. Falk's grey <i>Boreas</i> (Mr. Read).....	11	7 1
" Sassoon's brown <i>Mighty</i> (Mr. Dallas).....	11	4 2
" Chouffeur's chestnut <i>Hohenzollern</i> (Mr. Callaway).....	11	4 3
" Ring's grey <i>Guiding Star</i> (Mr. Meyerink).....	11	4 0
" Alexander's bay <i>Belmont</i> (Mr. Reynell).....	11	4 0
Mr. Common's grey <i>Spinaway</i> (Mr. Master).....	11	4 0
" Sassoon's cream <i>Etruria</i> (Mr. Sassoon).....	10	12 0
" Umber's grey <i>Vintage</i> (Mr. Jones).....	10	12 0
" Uto's grey <i>Wengibad</i> (Mr. Ehlers).....	11	3 0
" H. Sylva's dun <i>Majestic</i> (Mr. Ogile).....	11	7 0
" John Peel's bay <i>Flatterer</i> (Mr. Hough).....	11	1 0
" Mustard's grey <i>Snap Shot</i> (Mr. Coutts).....	11	4 0
" Troy's grey <i>Singleton</i> (Mr. Tulloch).....	11	4 0
" Major's grey <i>Scutari</i> (Mr. Midwood).....	10	12 0
" Harvey's grey <i>Patience</i> (Mr. Allan).....	10	12 0

The start was delayed for half an hour, chiefly through the fractiousness of *Boreas*, who threw his rider and cantered back to the stable. *Belmont* also got away from his rider. They were both got back to the starting post, but not before *Boreas* had again bucked Mr. Read off. When a start was at last effected, *Scutari* showed the way for a few strides, but soon gave way to *Majestic*, who led to the Monument, where he was passed by *Boreas*, *Hohenzollern* and *Spinaway*. The latter two in turn gave way to *Mighty*, who went on in pursuit of *Boreas* but just failed to get up in time and was beaten by a neck. *Hohenzollern* was a good third, a length and a half in front of *Majestic*, *Spinaway* was fifth, *Guiding Star* sixth, and *Scutari* last. Time, 1m. 31½sec.

Pari-Mutuel:—*Boreas* 89, *Majestic* 71, *Mighty* 45, *Belmont* 33, *Guiding Star* 30, *Hohenzollern* 24, *Flatterer* 19, *Spinaway* 11, *Snap Shot* 7, *Patience* 5, *Etruria* 4, *Vintage* 3, *Wengibad* 2, *Scutari* 1, *Field* 1.—Total 345 = \$1,725.

4.—THE RACING STAKES—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each—For China Ponies—Weight for inches as per scale—Griffins at date of entry allowed 5lbs.—Previous Winners 3lbs. extra for each Race won, accumulative Penalties not to exceed 12lbs.—One Mile and a Quarter.

	st.	lb.
Mr. Sassoon's grey <i>Beauty</i> (Mr. Dallas).....	10	9 1
" Frederick's dun <i>Borril</i> (Mr. Ogile).....	11	1 2
" Hampton's grey <i>Comus</i> (Mr. Hough).....	11	7 3
" Juan's grey <i>Hazarder</i> (Mr. Meyerink).....	10	12 0
" Middy's dun <i>Kingcraft</i> (Mr. Read).....	11	4 0
" Uto's grey <i>Pit-a-Pat</i> (Mr. Midwood).....	10	9 0

Borril made the running a length in front of *Beauty*, *Kingcraft*, who had got the worst of the start, rapidly coming up into third place. Along the back straight *Borril* was leading by a length and a half from *Beauty*, who was some four or five lengths ahead of *Kingcraft*. In this order they ran to the bend for the Monument, where *Beauty* who had already begun to draw up, came neck and neck with *Borril*. At the Monument these two were still close together three lengths ahead of *Comus*, who had taken third place from *Kingcraft*. *Borril* on reaching the straight made a final effort,

but it soon died away, and *Beauty*, taking the lead, won by a length and a half; good third, *Hazarder* and *Kingcraft* pulling up, were fourth and fifth, and *Pit-a-pat* last.—Time 2m. 45sec.

Pari-Mutuel:—*Comus* 94, *Beauty* 62, *Borril* 49, *Hazarder* 42, *Kingcraft* 13, *Pit-a-pat* 7.—Total 267 \$1,335.

5.—THE JOCKEY CUP—Value, Tls. 100—For China Ponies that have never won a Race—To be ridden by Jockeys who have never had a winning mount before this Meeting—Weight for inches as per scale—Entrance, Tls. 5—One Mile.

	st.	lb.
Mr. Jock's dun <i>Determination</i> (Mr. Jones).....	10	12 1
" Ferry's black <i>Timekeeper</i> (Mr. Crane).....	10	9 2
" Ring's grey <i>Focus</i> (Mr. Tulloch).....	10	12 3
" Oswald's grey <i>Craigcrook</i> late <i>Assurance</i> (Mr. Liddell).....	11	4 0
" Sassoon's cream <i>Excelsior</i> (Mr. Schärff).....	11	10 0
" Rag's grey <i>Storm King</i> (Mr. G. Coutts).....	11	4 0
" Eleanora's chestnut <i>Annandale</i> (Mr. Edblad).....	11	7 0
" Susa's grey <i>Atoner</i> (Mr. Böning).....	10	9 0

Craigcrook and *Timekeeper* showed in front at first, but along the back straight *Excelsior* took a slight lead of the first four or five, who were all close together, *Determination* among them. At the Monument the favourite was called upon, and coming through the field in fine style he took the lead in the straight and won by a length from *Timekeeper*, who was barely a head in front of *Focus*; *Excelsior* was fourth, *Storm King* fifth, and *Atoner* last. Time—2m. 12½s.

Pari-Mutuel:—*Determination* 122, *Excelsior* 37, *Focus* 35, *Timekeeper* 14, *Storm King* 7, *Atoner* 7, *Craigcrook* late *Assurance* 4, *Annandale* 2.—Total 228 = \$1,140.

6.—THE CLUB CUP—Value, Tls. 100, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each—For China Ponies—Weight for inches as per scale—Griffins at date of entry allowed 7lbs.—Two Miles.

	st.	lb.
Mr. John Peel's grey <i>Vagrant</i> (Mr. Hough).....	10	12 1
" Chantrey's grey <i>Autocrat</i> (Mr. Meyerink).....	11	4 2
" Sassoon's grey <i>Eureka</i> (Mr. Dallas).....	11	1 3
" Chouffeur's grey <i>Stalwart</i> (Mr. Callaway).....	11	7 0
" Charley's bay <i>Irkdale</i> (Mr. Midwood).....	11	4 0
" Umber's chestnut <i>Volcano</i> (Mr. Read).....	11	1 0
" Umber's chestnut <i>Homeward</i> (Mr. Machado).....	10	12 0

Stalwart made the running with *Homeward* second, until nearing the critical stage, the Monument, for the second time. Here *Vagrant* came away and keeping a substantial lead all along the straight won easily by four lengths; good third; *Stalwart* was fifth and *Irkdale* sixth. Time, 4m. 35½sec.

Pari-Mutuel:—*Vagrant* 175, *Eureka* 74, *Irkdale* 29, *Autocrat* 15, *Volcano* 14, *Stalwart* 5, *Homeward* 5.—Total 317 = \$1,585.

7.—THE SYCEE STAKES—Value, Tls. 100, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each—For China Ponies—Weight for inches as per scale—Griffins at date of entry allowed 7lbs.—Winners at this Meeting, 5lbs. extra—One Mile and a Half.

	st.	lb.
Mr. Buxey's grey <i>Home Guard</i> (Mr. Reynell).....	11	1 1
" Sassoon's brown <i>Zephyr</i> (Mr. Sassoon).....	11	4 2
" H. Sylva's cream <i>Teutonic</i> (Mr. Master).....	11	1 3
" Chouffeur's grey <i>Elegant</i> (Mr. Callaway).....	11	4 0
" Newboy's black <i>Black Leaf</i> (Mr. Hough).....	11	1 0
" Inch's white <i>White Heather</i> (Mr. Midwood).....	11	1 0
" Teller's chestnut <i>Quidunc</i> (Mr. Coutts).....	10	12 0

Black Leaf and *White Heather* made the running, *Home Guard* and *Zephyr* last. This order was maintained without any material change until approaching the Monument, where the real struggle between the two Champions winners began. *Home Guard* at this stage was about a length ahead of *Zephyr*, and, stalling off the latter's challenge, passed *Teutonic* at the beginning of the straight and won by two lengths from *Zephyr*, who was a length ahead of *Teutonic*; *White Heather*, a long way behind, was fourth, the others trotted in.—Time 3m. 16½sec.

Pari-Mutuel:—*Zephyr* 114, *Home Guard* 49, *Teutonic* 6, *Black Leaf* 4, *White Heather* 1.—Total 174 = \$870.

8.—THE HACK STAKES—Value, Tls. 100—For China Ponies (without the restriction to height specified in Bye-Law No. 11) not otherwise entered at this Meeting, and that have never won a Race—Weight, 10st. 12lbs.—Entrance, Tls. 5—Once Round.

	st.	lb.
Mr. Mustard's grey <i>Guarantee</i> (Mr. Coutts).....	10	12 1
" Alexander's bay <i>Perseverance</i> (Mr. Reynell).....	10	12 2
" Hagg's dun <i>Globe Trotter</i> (Mr. Dallas).....	10	12 3
" Buxey's spotted <i>White Squall</i> (Mr. Midwood).....	10	12 0
" Redfern's grey <i>Bendigo</i> (Mr. Crane).....	10	12 0
" Umber's grey <i>Vici</i> (Mr. Machado).....	10	12 0

Perseverance led the way, and was in front along the back straight. Here *Bendigo* came into second place, but soon gave way to *Guarantee*, who gradually overhauled the leader and at the Monument was leading by a length and a half from *Perseverance*, who was about the same distance in front of *Globe Trotter*. This order was maintained to the end, *Guarantee* winning by a length and a half, good third; *White Squall* was fourth and *Bendigo* fifth.—Time 2m. 43sec.

Pari-Mutuel:—*Perseverance* 108, *Guarantee* 39, *Globe Trotter* 32, *Bendigo* 27, *White Squall* 11, *Vici* 2.—Total 219 = \$1,095.

9.—THE WHANGPOO STAKES—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each—For China Ponies, being *bond fide* Griffins at date of entry—Weight for inches as per scale—Winners of a Race, 7lbs. extra—One Mile and a Half.

	st.	lb.
Mr. Chouffeur's chestnut <i>Hohenzollern</i> (Mr. Callaway).....	11	4 1
" Harvey's grey <i>Patience</i> (Mr. Allan).....	10	12 2
" Alexander's bay <i>Belmont</i> (Mr. Reynell).....	11	4 3
" Ring's dun <i>Mango</i> (Mr. Meyerink).....	11	1 0
Messrs. B. & S.'s grey <i>Skittles</i> (Mr. Coutts).....	11	4 0
Mr. Sassoon's grey <i>Charm</i> (Mr. Dallas).....	10	9 0
" Sassoon's bay <i>Flyaway</i> (Mr. Sassoon).....	11	4 0
" Uto's grey <i>Wengibad</i> (Mr. Ehlers).....	11	3 0

Hohenzollern and *Patience* led the way, but the former was soon pulled back into second place, two lengths behind *Patience*, who made the running and at the Monument was two lengths ahead. Here *Hohenzollern* challenged and getting the lead after a hard struggle won a good race by three quarters of a length, *Belmont* being within a length of *Patience*; *Mango* was fourth, *Wengibad* fifth, and *Skittles* last. Time, 3m. 22sec.

Pari-Mutuel:—*Charm* 109, *Hohenzollern* 54, *Belmont* 31, *Mango* 25, *Flyaway* 13, *Patience* 6, *Skittles* 5, *Wengibad* 2.—Total 245 = \$1,225.

SECOND DAY,

Tuesday, 3rd November, 1891.

Again the elements were most propitious, and the second day of the autumn race meeting was favoured with perfect weather, so that the Grand Stand and its enclosure were filled with spectators and speculators. The ladies, in costumes which did justice to the summer weather and to themselves,

were present in large numbers, and the racing as a whole was capital, though in the Pagoda Cup there was such an abnormally small field, that all the starters were placed. Mr. Alexander's win was greeted with the most hearty cheers, and owner and jockey were carried off on the shoulders of their enthusiastic admirers. Mr. Sylva scored two wins with his representatives of the White Star Ocean Greyhounds. Blue-and-silver also carried off two races, much to the public delight, and there was great disappointment that they did not add the Leger to their winnings. *Talisman*, after a very gallant race, looking the winner all over half-way down the straight, and then swerving, and letting the favourite, *Royalty*, beat him by a head. There was considerable excitement before the start for the Leger, *Excelsior* breaking away and going round the course, and *Determination* then breaking away, and throwing his rider heavily at the gate. Mr. Jones, however, was soon in the saddle again. *Hero* also got away before the start for the Shanghai Stakes, but Mr. Dallas pulled him up past the post, and he was personally conducted back to the start. There was considerable doubt whether he would keep his unbeaten record, and the more popular *Home Guard* was made first favourite in the *pari-mutuel*, but his winning was never in doubt when the ponies were once off, as he took the lead and kept it throughout, without any assistance from his stable companion *Zephyr*, who ran last nearly all the way round the course. *Hero* was heartily cheered as he came back to weigh in. The time in the Leger has only been beaten twice; by *Eureka* in 1888, and by *Hero* last year; while the time in the Shanghai Stakes has only been beaten once, in the spring of 1889, when *Eureka* won in 3m. 14s. or half a second less than yesterday. The delays which we have already mentioned made the last race rather late, and it was nearly dark when the Mongol Cup was run. As to the general arrangements, we can only repeat what we said on Monday. The following is the programme of the music played by the Town Band, under the direction of M. Vela, during the afternoon:

- 1.—Marches { The Jolly Trooper...Muth.
 { Bicycle.....Diehl.
- 2.—Gavotte—Charming.....Bocchetti.
- 3.—Grand Selection—Dorothy...Cellier.
- 4.—Waltz—Ever and Ever Mine...Coote.
- 5.—Grand Selection—Carmen.....Bizet.
- 6.—Waltz—Le Rayon.....Vinay.
- 7.—Grand Selection—La Diva.....Offenbach.
- 8.—Polka—See me Dance.....Solomon.

The following are the details of the racing:—

- 1.—THE NORTHERN CUP—Value, Tls. 100—For China Ponies—Weight for inches as per scale—Winner of the Maloo Plate, 10lbs. extra—Entrance, Tls. 5—*Half-a-Mile*.

	st.	lb.
Mr. H. Sylva's cream <i>Teutonic</i> (Mr. Ogle).....	11	1.1
" Ring's cream <i>Orange Peel</i> (Mr. Meyerink).....	11	1.2
" Sassoon's cream <i>Golden Cloud</i> (Mr. Dallas).....	10	12.3
" Chouffeur's grey <i>False Alarm</i> (Mr. Callaway).....	11	0.0
" Newboy's black <i>Black Leaf</i> (Mr. Reynell).....	11	1.0
" Juan's dun <i>Hazard</i> (Mr. Ramsay).....	10	12.0
" Buxey's grey <i>Envy</i> (Mr. A. Coutts).....	10	9.0
" Common's grey <i>Spinaway</i> (Mr. Master).....	11	4.0
" Sassoon's grey <i>White Fire</i> (Mr. Sassoon).....	11	1.0
" Rag's grey <i>Storm King</i> (Mr. Midwood).....	11	4.0
" Uto's white <i>Undaunted</i> (Mr. Ehlers).....	11	1.0
" Sussa's grey <i>Atoner</i> (Mr. M. Jones).....	10	9.0
" John Peel's bay <i>Flatterer</i> (Mr. Hough).....	11	1.0
" Waveney's black <i>Noirmont</i> (Mr. Read).....	11	4.0
" Ferry's grey <i>Likelihood</i> (Mr. Crane).....	10	12.0

Golden Cloud led from a good start, a quarter of a length in front of *Spinaway*. At the Monument *Golden Cloud* dropped back into second place and *Spinaway* came on with the lead, *Orange Peel* lying third and *Teutonic* coming up rapidly on the outside. A fine race ensued between these four. The favourite was leading by a neck at Bellevue, but *Teutonic*, ridden very determinedly, came on with a rush and won by a short head; the same distance separated second and third, and third and fourth (*Spinaway*); *Envy* was fifth, *Black Leaf* sixth and *Likelihood* last. Time—1m 0½s.

Pari-Mutuel:—*Orange Peel* 40, *Spinaway* 34, *Teutonic* 28, *Golden Cloud* 14, *Black Leaf* 6, *Noirmont* 6, *Flatterer* 5, *Storm King* 4, *False Alarm* 2, *Hazard* 2, *White Fire* 2, *Undaunted* 1, *Likelihood* 1.—Total 145=£725.

- 2.—THE SHANGHAI ST. LEGER—A Sweepstakes of Tls. 15 each, with Tls. 100 added—First Pony to receive 75 per cent.; Second Pony to receive 15 per cent.; Third Pony to receive 10 per cent.—For China Ponies that have never been raced previous to the 1st January, 1891—Weight, 10st. 7lbs.—Ponies over 14 hands to carry 3lbs. extra for every inch over—Winners of one Race, 5lbs. extra; two or more Races, 10lbs. extra—*One Mile and Three-Quarters*.

	st.	lb.
Mr. Buxey's grey <i>Royalty</i> (Mr. Reynell).....	10	12.1
" John Peel's grey <i>Talisman</i> (Mr. Hough).....	10	8.2
" Frederick's dun <i>Bovril</i> (Mr. Machado).....	10	7.3
" Inch's white <i>White Heather</i> (Mr. Midwood).....	10	7.0
" Jock's dun <i>Determination</i> (Mr. M. Jones).....	10	12.0
" Falk's grey <i>Boreas</i> (Mr. Read).....	10	12.0
" Sassoon's cream <i>Excelsior</i> (Mr. Dallas).....	10	7.0
" Do. bay <i>Flyaway</i> (Mr. Sassoon).....	10	12.0
" Teller's chestnut <i>Quidnunc</i> (Mr. A. Coutts).....	10	7.0
" Authon's dun <i>Dan</i> (Mr. Allan).....	10	12.0
" Godolphin's bay <i>Tregonning</i> (Mr. Kladt).....	10	7.0
" H. Sylva's dun <i>Majestic</i> (Mr. Ogle).....	10	7.0
" John Peel's grey <i>Ardent</i> (Mr. Master).....	10	12.0
" Alex. Price's chestnut <i>New Year</i> (Mr. Ramsay).....	10	7.0

As usual with the races for young ponies there was much delay in effecting a start. *Determination* this time was the chief offender, bolting back to the Grand Stand and throwing his rider. When the ponies were at last despatched, *Bovril* showed in front at first but immediately gave way to *Excelsior* and *Majestic*. Along the straight *Excelsior* had drawn away eight lengths ahead of *Majestic*, who was closely attended by *Bovril* and *Talisman*. At the Loong-fee gate *Bovril* assumed the lead and went along the back straight three or four lengths ahead of *Majestic* and *Talisman*. Rounding the bend for the Monument *Bovril* was still leading but *Majestic* and *Talisman* had closed up and the latter had taken second place, while at the Monument itself he took the lead from *Bovril*, and came into the straight half a length in front of *Majestic*, *Bovril* lying third. *Talisman*, however, was tiring rapidly, and *Royalty*, who had been lying fourth for some time, came up rapidly on the inside, and, finely ridden by Mr. Reynell, won a splendid race by a head from *Talisman*, who was a length in front of *Bovril*; *Majestic* was fourth, *New Year* fifth, *Ardent* sixth, *White Heather* seventh, *Determination* eighth, and *Tregonning* last.—Time, 3m. 50½s.

Pari-Mutuel:—*Royalty* 162, *Boreas* 95, *Ardent* 60, *Talisman* 37, *Determination* 21, *Excelsior* 6, *Majestic* 4, *Bovril* 3, *Flyaway* 2, *Quidnunc* 1, *Dan* 1, *Tregonning* 1, *New Year* 1.—Total 394=£1,970.

- 3.—THE CHINA CUP—Value, Tls. 100—For China Ponies, being *bona fide* Griffins at date of entry, that have never been in Shanghai prior to 1st August last—Weight for inches as per scale—Winners, 5lbs. extra—Entrance, Tls. 5—*One Mile*.

	st.	lb.
Mr. Chouffeur's chestnut <i>Hohenzollern</i> (Mr. Callaway).....	11	9.1
" Common's grey <i>Spinaway</i> (Mr. Master).....	11	4.2
" Ring's grey <i>Guiding Star</i> (Mr. Meyerink).....	11	4.3
" Sassoon's brown <i>Mighty</i> (Mr. Dallas).....	11	4.0
" Mustard's grey <i>Snap Shot</i> (Mr. A. Coutts).....	11	4.0
" Ferry's black <i>Timekeeper</i> (Mr. Allan).....	10	9.0

Mighty was the first to show in front from a good start, and made the running along the back straight with *Hohenzollern* second and *Guiding Star* third, all the ponies close together. At the Monument *Mighty* and *Hohenzollern* were almost neck and neck, but the favourite failed to stay the pace and began to fall back. *Timekeeper* here came up with a rush and looked like taking the lead, but the effort died away and *Spinaway* came into second place but could not catch *Hohenzollern*, who won by a length; bad third; *Timekeeper* was fourth and *Snap Shot* fifth. Time—2m. 8s.

Pari-Mutuel:—*Mighty* 175, *Hohenzollern* 65, *Timekeeper* 14, *Guiding Star* 7, *Spinaway* 4, *Snap Shot* 2.—Total 267=£1,335.

- 4.—THE AUTUMN CUP—Value, Tls. 100—For China Ponies—Weight for inches as per scale—Entrance, Tls. 5—*Three-Quarters of a Mile*.

	st.	lb.
Mr. John Peel's grey <i>Merry Thought</i> (Mr. Hough).....	11	1.1
" Oswald's bay <i>Opposition</i> (Mr. Allan).....	10	9.2
" H. Sylva's cream <i>Teutonic</i> (Mr. Master).....	11	1.3
" Chouffeur's grey <i>Elegant</i> (Mr. Callaway).....	11	4.0
" Newboy's black <i>Black Leaf</i> (Mr. M. Jones).....	11	1.0
" Juan's dun <i>Hazard</i> (Mr. Ramsay).....	10	12.0
" Do. grey <i>Hazarder</i> (Mr. Machado).....	10	12.0
" H. Lehmann's white <i>Mercury</i> (Mr. Meyerink).....	11	1.0
" Sassoon's brown <i>Hollyhock</i> (Mr. Dallas).....	11	1.0
" Rag's grey <i>Storm King</i> (Mr. Midwood).....	11	4.0

Hollyhock got the best of a bad start, and made the running with *Teutonic* second and *Black Leaf* third. Rounding the bend for the Monument *Black Leaf* dropped back and *Mercury* came into third place. At the Monument *Teutonic* passed *Hollyhock* but immediately had to give way to *Opposition* and *Mercury*. The latter, however, could not stay the pace, and *Merry Thought* coming up fast took the lead and won by two lengths from *Opposition*; *Teutonic* was a good third, *Mercury* fourth, *Storm King* fifth, *Hazard* last.—Time 1m. 33s.

Pari-Mutuel:—*Hollyhock* 91, *Teutonic* 61, *Merry Thought* 45, *Mercury* 44, *Hazard* 5, *Elegant* 4, *Black Leaf* 4, *Opposition* 3, *Hazard* 1.—Total 258=£1,290.

- 5.—THE CHAU-SHANG-KIUK CUP—Value, Tls. —Founded by the Directors and Employés of the C.M.S.N. Co.—For China Ponies that have never run at any Meeting in China or Hongkong previous to date of entry at each Meeting—To be won at two consecutive Meetings, or three times in all by Ponies, the *bona fide* property of the same owner or owners—Weight for inches as per scale—Entrance, Tls. 10; 80 per cent. of the Entrance fees to go to the Winner until the Cup is won, when the Second Pony shall receive same; the remaining 20 per cent. to be allowed to accumulate, and the accumulation in excess of Tls. 500 (to be retained for a new Cup) is to be paid to the Winner—*One Mile*.

	st.	lb.
Mr. H. Sylva's dun <i>Majestic</i> (Mr. Read).....	11	7..1
„ Chouffeur's chestnut <i>Hohenzollern</i> (Mr. Callaway).....	11	4..2
„ Common's grey <i>Spinaway</i> (Mr. Master).....	11	4 3*
„ Harvey's grey <i>Patience</i> (Mr. Allan).....	10	12 3*
„ Ring's grey <i>Guiding Star</i> (Mr. Meyerink).....	11	4 0
„ Sassoon's grey <i>White Fire</i> (Mr. Sassoon).....	11	1..0
„ Do. cream <i>Etruria</i> (Mr. Dallas).....	10	12..0
„ Uto's grey <i>Wengibad</i> (Mr. Reynell).....	11	1..0
„ Eleanslea's chestnut <i>Annandale</i> (Mr. Edblad).....	11	7..0
„ Ferry's black <i>Timekeeper</i> (Mr. Crane).....	10	9..0

* Dead-heat.

Majestic showed in front at first but soon gave way to *Etruria*, who made the running until reaching the Monument where *Hohenzollern* and *Majestic* drew up, and the latter coming away rapidly, had a lead of a couple of lengths on entering the straight. *Hohenzollern* here challenged but could not get on terms with *Majestic*, who won by a length; *Spinaway* and *Patience*, two lengths behind *Hohenzollern*, ran a dead heat for third place; *Guiding Star* was fifth, and *Timekeeper* last.—Time, 2m. 7½s.

Pari-Mutuel:—*Hohenzollern* 123, *Patience* 56, *Etruria* 35, *Majestic* 13, *Spinaway* 12, *Wengibad* 12, *Guiding Star* 7, *White Fire* 6, *Timekeeper* 3.—Total 267=\$1,335.

6.—THE LLAMA MIAU STAKES—Value, Tls. 100.—For China Ponies—Weight for inches as per scale—Winners of one Race, 5lbs. extra; of two or more Races, 10lbs. extra; Griffins at date of entry allowed 5lbs.—Entrance, Tls. 5—Two Miles.

	st.	lb.
Mr. John Peel's grey <i>Vagrant</i> (Mr. Hough).....	11	8..1
„ Inch's white <i>White Heather</i> (Mr. Midwood).....	11	1..2
„ Sassoon's grey <i>Beauty</i> (Mr. Dallas).....	11	0 3
„ Chouffeur's grey <i>Stalwart</i> (Mr. Callaway).....	11	7..0
„ Middy's dun <i>Kingcraft</i> (Mr. Read).....	11	4..0
„ Sassoon's grey <i>Experiment</i> (Mr. Sassoon).....	11	4 0
„ Umber's chestnut <i>Homeward</i> (Mr. Machado).....	10	12..0

Beauty made the running and passed the Stand four lengths ahead of *Kingcraft*, *Stalwart* third. *Beauty* held the lead until rounding the bend for the Monument, where *Vagrant* came to the front, followed by *White Heather*, and these two, rapidly drawing away, soon had the race between them. *Vagrant*, in spite of his weight, kept ahead easily and won, easing up, by five lengths; *Beauty* was a very bad third, *Experiment* fourth, *Stalwart* fifth, and *Kingcraft* last. Time—4m. 30½s.

Pari-Mutuel:—*Vagrant* 203, *Beauty* 67, *Kingcraft* 14, *Stalwart* 10, *Experiment* 5, *White Heather* 4, *Homeward* 1.—Total 304=\$1,520.

7.—THE PAGODA CUP—Value, Tls. 150; Second Pony, Tls. 50.—For China Ponies, being *bond fide* Griffins at date of entry—Weight for inches as per scale—Winner of the Whangpoo Stakes, 7lbs. extra—Entrance, Tls. 5—One Mile and a Half.

	st.	lb.
Mr. Alexander's bay <i>Belmont</i> (Mr. Reynell).....	11	4..1
„ Sassoon's grey <i>Charm</i> (Mr. Dallas).....	10	9..2
„ Ring's grey <i>Focus</i> (Mr. Meyerink).....	10	12..3

This race calls for very little description, *Belmont* making all the running and winning in a common canter by four lengths. *Charm*, hard ridden, overtook *Focus* in the straight and obtained second place by a neck. Time—3m. 22s.

Pari-Mutuel:—*Belmont* 90, *Focus* 42, *Charm* 32.—Total 164=\$820.

8.—THE SHANGHAI STAKES—A forced entry of Tls. 5 for all Ponies entered at this Meeting except those in the Hack Stakes—First Pony to receive 75 per cent.; Second Pony, 15 per cent.; Third Pony, 10 per cent.—Weight for inches as per scale—One Mile and a Half.

	st.	lb.
Mr. Sassoon's skewbald <i>Hero</i> (Mr. Dallas).....	11	7..1
„ Buxey's grey <i>Home Guard</i> (Mr. Reynell).....	11	1..2
„ Wavney's black <i>Noirmont</i> (Mr. Read).....	11	4 3
„ Ring's chestnut <i>St. Mark</i> (Mr. Meyerink).....	11	7..0
„ Charley's bay <i>Irkdale</i> (Mr. Midwood).....	11	4..0
„ Jock's dun <i>Determination</i> (Mr. M. Jones).....	10	12..0
„ Sassoon's brown <i>Zephyr</i> (Mr. Sassoon).....	11	4..0
„ Ten Broeck's grey <i>Wild Mint</i> (Mr. Machado).....	10	6..0
„ Frederick's dun <i>Borrit</i> (Mr. Callaway).....	11	1..0
„ John Peel's grey <i>Ardent</i> (Mr. Master).....	11	7..0
„ Chantrey's grey <i>Autocrat</i> (Mr. Ehlers).....	11	4..0

Hero led the way with *Home Guard* and *Autocrat* in close attendance and *Zephyr* last. At the bend for the monument *Hero* was still leading. *Ardent* here came into second place, but soon dropped back and *Home Guard* went on in pursuit of *Hero*, but that redoubtable pony did not fail to answer his rider's call at the commencement of the straight and came on with a rush, winning in a canter by three lengths, *Noirmont* was a good third, *St. Mark* fourth, *Zephyr* fifth and *Wild Mint* last.—Time, 3m. 14½s.

Pari-Mutuel:—*Home Guard* 132, *Hero* 120, *Zephyr* 14, *Determination* 5, *Noirmont* 5, *Irkdale* 4, *Autocrat* 4, *Ardent* 3, *St. Mark* 2, *Wild Mint* 2, *Borrit* 1.—Total 292=\$1,460.

9.—THE MONGOL CUP—Value, Tls. 150.—For China Ponies being *bond fide* Griffins at date of entry—Weight for inches as per scale—Winners of one or more Races of over a Mile, 7lbs. extra for each Race won—Entrance, Tls. 5—One Mile and a Quarter.

	st.	lb.
Mr. Falk's grey <i>Boreas</i> (Mr. Read).....	11	7..1
„ Harvey's grey <i>Patience</i> (Mr. Allan).....	10	12 2
„ Umber's grey <i>Vintage</i> (Mr. Machado).....	10	12..3
„ Ring's dun <i>Mango</i> (Mr. Meyerink).....	11	1..0
„ Sassoon's bay <i>Flyaway</i> (Mr. Dallas).....	11	4..0
„ Uto's grey <i>Wengibad</i> (Mr. Midwood).....	11	1..0
„ Troy's grey <i>Singleton</i> (Mr. Tulloch).....	11	4..0

Vintage made the running, with *Boreas* second, until reaching the straight for home, where *Vintage* was beaten, and *Boreas* assuming the lead won easily by three lengths; bad third; *Flyaway* was fourth, and *Singleton* last.—Time, 2m. 44½s.

Pari-Mutuel:—*Boreas* 110, *Patience* 15, *Flyaway* 13, *Mango* 12, *Vintage* 4, *Singleton* 1.—Total 155=\$775.

THIRD DAY,

Wednesday, 4th November, 1891.

The weather on Wednesday was even more delightful than on the two previous days, for there were some light clouds in the afternoon, that tempered the unwonted fierceness of the sun. The races at Shanghai have, we should imagine, never been seen by larger crowds, both of foreigners and natives, than were present yesterday. The belt of Chinese all round the course was of unexampled thickness, and the Maloo when the races were over and the spectators were going home, was almost as thronged as the bund on Jubilee Day. The racing was again very good, *Hero's* time in the Champions being only ½ths of a second longer than *Zephyr's* in

the spring of 1889, the best on record. He broke away twice before the start, but this did not prevent his winning, as usual, and he was well cheered, as was his jockey, when they came into the enclosure after the race. Mr. John Peel's two wins were very popular, *Merry Thought* running an uncommonly good pony in the Flyaway Plate, which he won, and in the Champions, in which he most unexpectedly came in second, without a single supporter in the *pari mutuel*. The finish for the *Pari Mutuel* Cup was very exciting, *White Heather* losing heart in the last two or three strides and allowing *Noirmont* to beat him by a short head. There was much cheering for Mr. Reynell when he brought *Royalty* in first in the "Sans Souci" Challenge Cup. *Ardent* was first favourite for the Consolation Cup, but he was very fractious at the post, causing several false starts by his refusal to go, and he was ultimately left at the post, the race being won in capital time by the Hankow crack, *New Year*. All the arrangements were perfect as usual, the intervals being lightened by the playing of the following programme by the Town Band, under the direction of M. Vela:—

- 1.—Marches { Loyalty. Jones.
- 2.—Waltz—Nita. Bucalossi.
- 3.—Overture—The Armourer. Lortzing.
- 4.—Reminiscences of Scotland. Godfrey.
- 5.—Gavotte—Pizzicato. Watson.
- 6.—Waltz—La Flamme. Vinay.
- 7.—Grand Selection—The Mikado. Sullivan.
- 8.—Polka—Laughing. Conradi.

We give below the details of the racing, and the usual lists of the winning ponies, owners and riders. It will be seen that Mr. John Peel's stable has recovered a good deal of its fortune, while the levianathan stable was not in very good luck this meeting, though no pony has yet been able to lower the colours of its unbeaten champion, *Hero*.

1.—THE FLYAWAY PLATE—Value, Tls. 100.—For China Ponies—Weight for inches as per scale—Entrance, Tls. 5—Seven Furlongs.

	st.	lb.
Mr. John Peel's grey <i>Merry Thought</i> (Mr. Hough).....	11	1..1
„ Buxey's grey <i>Home Guard</i> (Mr. Reynell).....	11	1..2
„ Sassoon's cream <i>Golden Cloud</i> (Mr. Sassoon).....	10	12..3
„ Buxey's white <i>Crown Diamond</i> (Mr. Callaway).....	11	4..0
„ Buxey's grey <i>Eury</i> (Mr. A. Coutts).....	10	9..0
„ Jock's dun <i>Determination</i> (Mr. M. Jones).....	10	12..0
„ Oswald's bay <i>Opposition</i> (Mr. Allan).....	10	9..0
„ Sassoon's cream <i>Etruria</i> (Mr. Dallas).....	10	12..0
„ Rag's grey <i>Storm King</i> (Mr. Midwood).....	11	4..0
„ H. Sylva's cream <i>Teutonic</i> (Mr. Ogle).....	11	1..0

Teutonic got away first on the outside, and made the running two lengths ahead of *Eury*. This order was unchanged at the Monument, but the second division, consisting of *Opposition*, *Merry Thought* and *Home Guard* were closing up fast. Entering the straight *Teutonic* was beaten and *Merry Thought* taking the lead on the inside, came away and won by three lengths; good third; *Opposition*, a neck behind *Golden Cloud*, was fourth, *Teutonic* fifth, and *Etruria* sixth.—Time, 1m. 50½sec.

Pari Mutuel:—*Home Guard* 99, *Merry Thought* 36, *Teutonic* 15, *Opposition* 3, *Crown Diamond* 1, *Determination* 1, *Golden Cloud* 1.—Total 156=\$780.

2.—THE PARI-MUTUEL CUP—Value, Tls. 200, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each—Second Pony to receive 30 per cent., and the Third Pony 10 per cent. of the Stakes—For China Ponies—Weight for inches as per scale—Griffins at date of entry allowed 7lbs.—Non-Starters and Winners at this Meeting 7lbs. extra—One Mile and a Half.

Mr. Waveney's black Noirmont (Mr. Read)	11	4	1
" Inch's white White Heather (Mr. Hough)	11	1	2
" Sassoon's grey Beauty (Mr. Dallas)	11	2	3
" Newboy's black Black Leaf (Mr. Reynell)	11	1	0
" Sassoon's grey Charm (Mr. Machado)	10	2	0

Black Leaf, Charm, and Noirmont, all close together, made the running to the Loong-foi gate, where *White Heather* began to draw up, and at the end of the back straight was leading by a couple of lengths. He was immediately followed by *Noirmont*, and these two, drawing away from the others, had the race between them at the Monument. A fine race home ended in a victory for *Noirmont* by a short head. *Beauty*, who was last for the greater part of the distance but made good time along the straight for home, was a bad third; *Charm* was fourth and *Black Leaf* last.—Time, 3m. 18½sec.

Pari-Mutuel:—*Noirmont* 139, *White Heather* 61, *Beauty* 33, *Charm* 10, *Black Leaf* 5.—Total 248=\$1,240.

3.—THE "SANS SOUCI" CHALLENGE CUP—Value, Gs. 100—Presented by D. E. Sassoon, Esq.—For China Ponies that have never run previous to the 1st January of the year in which the Meetings are held—To be won at two consecutive Meetings by a Pony or Ponies, the *bond fide* property of the same owner or owners—Weight for inches as per scale—Winners of one Race, 5lbs. extra; two or more Races, 8lbs. extra; Griffins at date of entry allowed 5lbs.; Non-starters at the Meeting excluded—Entrance, Tls. 10—The First Pony to receive 75 per cent. of the Entrance fees, and the Second Pony 25 per cent., until the Cup is finally won, when the Second Pony shall receive 75 per cent. of the Entrance fees, and the Third Pony 25 per cent.—One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Buxey's grey Royalty (Mr. Reynell)	11	9	1
" Hampton's grey Comus (Mr. Hough)	11	9	2
" Chouffleur's chestnut Hohenzollern (Mr. Callaway)	11	7	3
" Juan's grey Hazarder (Mr. Machado)	10	12	0
" H. Sylva's dun Majestic (Mr. Master)	11	7	0
" Ferry's black Timekeeper (Mr. Dallas)	10	7	0

Majestic and *Hohenzollern* made the running two lengths ahead of *Comus* and *Hazarder*, with *Royalty* fifth. Along the back straight *Majestic* and *Hohenzollern* were still leading, *Hazarder* having come into third place. At the Monument *Hohenzollern* was half a length ahead of *Majestic*, but the leaders were being rapidly overhauled by *Royalty*, who took the lead in the straight and won in a common canter by six lengths; bad third; *Majestic* was fourth, *Timekeeper* fifth and *Hazarder* last.—Time, 2m. 42sec.

Pari-Mutuel:—*Royalty* 172, *Hohenzollern* 35, *Timekeeper* 33, *Majestic* 24, *Comus* 17.—Total 281=\$1,405.

4.—THE MANCHU STAKES—Value, Tls. 100—For China Ponies, *bond fide* Griffins at date of entry, that have run and not won a Race—Weight for inches as per scale—Entrance, Tls. 5—One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Sassoon's brown Mighty (Mr. Dallas)	11	4	1
" Ring's grey Guiding Star (Mr. Meyerink)	11	4	2
" Common's grey Spinaway (Mr. Master)	11	4	3
" Ring's grey Focus (Mr. Tulloch)	10	12	0
Messrs. B. & S.'s grey Skittles (Mr. Midwood)	11	4	0
Mr. Sassoon's grey White Fire (Mr. Sassoon)	11	1	0
" Umber's grey Vintage (Mr. Machado)	10	12	0

Mr. Uto's grey Wengibad (Mr. Callaway)	11	1	0
" Eleanora's chestnut Annundale (Mr. Reynell)	11	7	0
" Mustard's grey Snap Shot (Mr. A. Coutts)	11	4	0
" Harvey's grey Patience (Mr. Allan)	10	12	0

Mighty got the best of a bad start which left *Patience* well in the rear. *Mighty*, however, soon gave way to *Vintage*, who made the running along the back straight, with *Snap Shot* second. At the Monument *Guiding Star*, *Spinaway*, *Mighty* and *Patience* were all close up. *Guiding Star* had a slight lead into the straight, but was soon passed by *Mighty*, who got home an easy winner by four lengths; *Spinaway* was a bad third, *Patience* fourth, *Vintage* fifth, *Snap Shot* sixth and *Wengibad* last.—Time, 2m. 41½sec.

Pari-Mutuel:—*Patience* 142, *Mighty* 61, *Spinaway* 31, *Guiding Star* 30, *Vintage* 13, *Focus* 10, *Annundale* 5, *White Fire* 3, *Skittles* 2, *Wengibad* 2, *Snap Shot* 2.—Total 301=\$1,505.

5.—THE COSMOPOLITAN CUP—Value, Tls. 150; Second Pony, Tls. 50—For China Ponies—Weight for inches as per scale—Winners at this Meeting of one Race, 7lbs. extra; two Races, 12lbs. extra; three or more Races, 15lbs. extra—Entrance, Tls. 10—One Mile and Three-Quarters.

Mr. John Peel's grey Talisman (Mr. Hough)	11	1	1
" Frederick's dun Borvil (Mr. Sassoon)	11	1	2
" Charley's bay Irkdale (Mr. Midwood)	11	4	3
" Ring's chestnut St. Mark (Mr. Meyerink)	11	7	0
" Alexander's bay Belmont (Mr. Reynell)	11	11	0
" Chantrey's grey Autocrat (Mr. Machado)	11	4	0

Borvil, *Belmont* and *Irkdale* were the first three past the stand. At the Loong-foi gate *Borvil* had drawn away three lengths ahead of *Belmont*, but along the back straight Mr. Hough brought *Talisman* to the front, *Borvil* and *St. Mark*, neck and neck, coming next. At the Monument *Talisman* was being hard ridden and was three lengths ahead of *St. Mark*. Here the latter was beaten and *Borvil* came on in pursuit of the favourite, but he had obtained too long a lead, and, keeping well ahead down the straight, *Talisman* won by six lengths from *Borvil*, who was a length in front of *Irkdale*. *Belmont* was fourth, *St. Mark* fifth and *Autocrat* last.—Time 3m. 52½sec.

Pari-Mutuel:—*Talisman* 216, *Borvil* 46, *Belmont* 38, *St. Mark* 28, *Autocrat* 6, *Irkdale* 5.—Total 339=\$1,695.

6.—THE CONSOLATION CUP—Value, Tls. 100—For Ponies that have run at this Meeting and not won a Race, and have been entered otherwise than in the Shanghai Stakes—Weight for inches as per scale—Entrance, Tls. 5—Once Round.

Mr. Alex. Price's chestnut New Year (Mr. Read)	11	4	1
" Ten Broeck's grey Wild Wind (Mr. Allan)	10	6	2
" Sassoon's grey Sycee (Mr. Dallas)	10	12	3
" Chouffleur's grey Stahwart (Mr. Callaway)	11	7	0
" Newboy's black Black Leaf (Mr. Reynell)	11	1	0
" Juan's grey Hazarder (Mr. Kladt)	10	12	0
" H. Lehmann's white Mercury (Mr. Meyerink)	11	1	0
" Oswald's grey Craigcrook, late Assurance (Mr. Hough)	11	4	0
" Teller's chestnut Quiddnunc (Mr. A. Coutts)	10	12	0
" Frederick's dun Borvil (Mr. Tulloch)	11	1	0
" Umber's chestnut Homeward (Mr. Machado)	10	12	0

Mr. Susa's grey Atoner (Mr. Midwood)	10	9	0
" John Peel's grey Ardent (Mr. Master)	11	7	0
" Hampton's grey Comus (Mr. M. Jones)	11	1	0

Atoner made the running with *Homeward* second and *Quid nunc* third, until nearing the Monument, where *New Year* was brought up rapidly on the outside, and taking a lead of two lengths into the straight won by three lengths; good third; *Comus* was fourth, *Mercury* fifth, *Borvil* sixth and *Craigcrook* last. *Ardent*, the favourite, was left at the post.—Time, 2m. 39sec.

Pari-Mutuel:—*Ardent* 88, *Sycee* 57, *Comus* 57, *Black Leaf* 20, *Mercury* 20, *New Year* 19, *Wild Wind* 12, *Stahwart* 4, *Craigcrook* 3, *Homeward* 3, *Hazarder* 2, *Quidnunc* 2, *Borvil* 2.—Total 289=\$1,445.

7.—THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES—A forced entry for and open only to Winners at this Meeting; optional for the Winners of the Consolation Cup and the Hack Stakes, not exceeding 14 hands 3 inches in height—Weight for inches as per scale—Entrance, Tls. 10—Winners of two Races, Tls. 15 extra; of more than two Races, Tls. 40 extra—One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Sassoon's skewbald Hero (Mr. Dallas)	11	7	1
" John Peel's grey Merry Thought (Mr. Master)	11	1	2
" Buxey's grey Home Guard (Mr. Meyerink)	11	1	3
" Falk's grey Boreas (Mr. Read)	11	7	0
" Jock's dun Determination (Mr. Jones)	10	12	0
" John Peel's grey Vagrant (Mr. Hough)	10	12	0
" Chouffleur's chestnut Hohenzollern (Mr. Callaway)	11	4	0
" H. Sylva's cream Teutonic (Mr. Machado)	11	1	0
" Buxey's grey Royalty (Mr. Reynell)	11	1	0
" H. Sylva's dun Majestic (Mr. Midwood)	11	7	0
" Alexander's bay Belmont (Mr. Allan)	11	4	0
" Sassoon's brown Mighty (Mr. Sassoon)	11	4	0
" Mustard's grey Guarantee (Mr. A. Coutts)	11	1	0
" A. ex. Price's chestnut New Year (Mr. Ramsay)	11	4	0

Hero, *Teutonic* and *Royalty* were the first three away, and at the commencement of the back straight *Hero* was half a length in front of *Teutonic*. The first half mile was covered in 1min. 1sec. At the end of the back straight *Hero* had increased his lead to a length, *Royalty* still third, two lengths behind *Teutonic*. At the bend for the Monument *Hero* had still a commanding lead, and *Royalty* was beginning to make his effort. Despite all the hard riding of the others, however, Mr. Dallas on *Hero* had three lengths to the good at the Monument and about the same distance into the straight. Here *Mighty*, *Royalty* and *Merry Thought* were the next in order and Mr. Master, on *Merry Thought*, made a determined effort to win, but though gaining perceptibly, he could not get up in time, and *Hero*, who was harder ridden than usual, won by two lengths; bad third; *Royalty* was fourth, *Mighty* fifth, *Vagrant* sixth, *Hohenzollern* seventh, *New Year* eighth and *Belmont* last.—Time, 2m. 39sec.

Pari-Mutuel:—*Hero* 407, *Royalty* 87, *Vagrant* 34, *Boreas* 22, *Home Guard* 11, *Mighty* 2, *New Year* 1, *Hohenzollern* 1.—Total 565=\$2,825.

8.—THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE—Value, Tls. 150—For China Ponies—Second Pony, Tls. 50—Weight for inches as per scale—Winners of a Steeplechase at any previous Meeting in Shanghai, 5lbs. extra—Non-Winners of a Steeplechase allowed 5lbs.—Entrance, Tls. 5—Twice Round a Course selected by the Stewards.

	st.	lb.
Mr. Kuff's grey <i>Matador</i> (Mr. Ruff)	11	6.1
" Middy's dun <i>Kingcraft</i> (Mr. Read)	11	9.2
" Choufleur's black <i>Black Adder</i> (Mr. Midwood)	10	10.3
" Redfern's grey <i>Bendigo</i> (Mr. M. Jones)	10	10.0

Matador and *Kingcraft* led the way, with *Bendigo* third and *Black Adder* last. This order was maintained till *Bendigo*, after successfully negotiating the Monument jump, stumbled and threw his rider, who was unable to catch the pony again. *Black Adder* being already hopelessly in the rear, the race lay between *Kingcraft* and *Matador*. They were almost neck and neck when passing the Stand for the first time, but when half of the second round had been run *Matador* began to forge ahead, and, gradually increasing his lead, won by about twelve lengths. *Black Adder* finished more than a minute later.

Pari-Mutuel:—*Kingcraft* 84, *Matador* 56, *Bendigo* 41, *Black Adder* 4.—Total 185 = \$925.

Owners.	First.	Second.	Third.
Mr. Sassoon	6	3	7
" John Peel	5	2	0
" Buxey	3	3	1
" Choufleur	2	1	2
" Sylva	2	0	3
" Falk	2	0	0
" Alexander	1	1	1
" Waveney	1	0	1
" Jock	1	0	0
" Mustard	1	0	0
" Alex. Price	1	0	0
" Ring	0	3	3
" Frederick	0	2	1
" Harvey	0	2	1
" Inch	0	2	0
" Common	0	1	2
" Hampton	0	1	1
" Ten Broeck	0	1	0
" Ferry	0	1	0
" Chautrey	0	1	0
" Oswald	0	1	0
" Charley	0	0	1
" Umber	0	0	1
" Hagg	0	0	1
	25	25	26

Riders.	First.	Second.	Third.
Mr. Hough	5	3	1
" Dallas	5	2	7
" Read	5	0	1
" Reynell	4	4	1
" Callaway	2	1	2
" Sassoon	1	2	1
" Ogle	1	1	0
" Jones	1	0	0
" Coutts	1	0	0
" Meyerink	0	4	3
" Allan	0	4	1
" Master	0	2	5
" Midwood	0	1	1
" Crane	0	1	0
" Machado	0	0	2
" Tulloch	0	0	1
	25	25	26

Ponies.	First.	Second.	Third.
<i>Hero</i>	3	0	0
<i>Hohenzollern</i>	2	1	2
<i>Merry Thought</i>	2	1	0
<i>Royalty</i>	2	0	0
<i>Vagrant</i>	2	0	0
<i>Boreas</i>	2	0	0
<i>Home Guard</i>	1	3	1
<i>Talisman</i>	1	1	0
<i>Mighty</i>	1	1	0
<i>Tentonic</i>	1	0	3
<i>Beauty</i>	1	0	2
<i>Belmont</i>	1	0	1
<i>Noirmont</i>	1	0	1
<i>Hollyhock</i>	1	0	0
<i>Determination</i>	1	0	0
<i>Guarantee</i>	1	0	0
<i>Majestic</i>	1	0	0
<i>New Year</i>	1	0	0
<i>Bovril</i>	0	2	1
<i>Patience</i>	0	2	1

<i>White Heather</i>	0	2	0
<i>Orange Peel</i>	0	2	0
<i>Spinacay</i>	0	1	2
<i>Guiding Star</i>	0	1	1
<i>Comus</i>	0	1	1
<i>Time Keeper</i>	0	1	0
<i>Autocrat</i>	0	1	0
<i>Zephyr</i>	0	1	0
<i>Perseverance</i>	0	1	0
<i>Opposition</i>	0	1	0
<i>Charm</i>	0	1	0
<i>Wild Mint</i>	0	1	0
<i>Golden Cloud</i>	0	0	3
<i>Focus</i>	0	0	2
<i>Eureka</i>	0	0	1
<i>Globe Trotter</i>	0	0	1
<i>Vintage</i>	0	0	1
<i>Irkdale</i>	0	0	1
<i>Sycee</i>	0	0	1
	25	25	26

S.V.C. AUTUMN PRIZE MEETING.

Thursday, 29th. and Friday, 30th October

8.—THE "FILE" PRIZE.—A sum from the General Prize Fund. For files of two men (excluding Commissioned Officers) from each troop, battery, and company. Entrance fee, \$2 per file. Ranges—200 and 500 yards. Each file of competitors must consist of men of the same troop, battery, or company, and one representative of each file must be a man who, prior to this meeting, has never won a first, second, or third prize in any unrestricted battalion competition. They will fire alternately (shot for shot) at the same target, and will be allowed to spot for, "coach," and assist one another in any manner they think proper, but they must not in any way assist or be assisted by any other competitor. Three prizes—First, the prize (value \$40), which will be won by the file making the highest aggregate score; second and third prizes a portion of the entrance fees divided between the files making the second and third highest aggregate scores, in the proportion of 60 and 40 per cent. respectively.

The last competition of the meeting took place on Thursday and Friday in dull and unpleasant weather. Thirteen couples entered, and the result was a win for Corp. Wilson and Bomb. Rowland, with a total of 106, of which number the experienced shot contributed only 4 more than the griffin, whose score of 51 was a very creditable one. Gun. Murphy and Gun. Skinner, three points behind, took second prize, beating Sergt. Peace and Corp. J. C. Cooper by six points. The following are the scores of those who completed their firing:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Corp. Wilson	4245454	28 3433545	27 } 106
Bomb. Rowland	5434254	27 3544350	24 }
Gun. Murphy	4254434	26 5242555	28 }
" Skinner	2392345	22 4523553	27 }
Serg. Peace	3334533	24 3234555	27 }
Corp. Cooper, J. C.	3222342	18 5453443	28 }
Corp. McKenzie	2245543	25 2443545	27 }
Priv. McGregor	2242424	20 2325454	24 }
Corp. Ross	4344433	25 4355552	29 }
Priv. Culshaw	3430322	17 2424543	24 }
Priv. Goodfellow	4352544	27 5443435	28 }
" Mansfield	2332324	19 5203342	19 }
Priv. Brooks	2423434	22 4455535	31 }
Serg. Campbell	2423203	16 4352324	23 }
Priv. Gould	3444242	23 3552533	26 }
Corp. Sharples	3355222	22 2254230	20 }
Priv. Eckhold	4424244	24 0424352	20 }
Corp. Pirie	4324252	22 2455000	16 }
B.S.M. Cameron	3444354	27 2424522	27 }
Bomb. Raper	3222323	17 0220225	13 }
Priv. Carion	3342232	19 5302452	21 }
Serg. Xavier	2245422	21 4003233	15 }
Gun. Crank	2545453	28 5043444	24 }
Priv. Swanstrom	2323222	16 4000220	8 }

The "Consolation Aggregate" prizes have been won as follows:—

	Points.
Corp. Ross	348
Sergt. Bullock	342
Corp. Jensen	330
Priv. Gould	314
Corp. Mackenzie	312
Priv. Eckhold	309
C. Serg. Bowman	298

LADIES' PRIZE.

The tie for second and third prizes was shot off on Saturday morning at 500 yards with the following result:—

Mrs. Youngson, 2nd, Sergt. Peace	5.5.4—14
" Roberts, 3rd, Capt. Little	2.5.5—12

PEKING AUTUMN MEETING.

16th and 17th October, 1891.

FIRST DAY.

- 1.—FLYAWAY PLATE.— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
Mr. Detring's *Wild Graf* (Mr. Maitland) ... 1
" Korostovetz's *Champagne* (Mr. Korostovetz) ... 2
- 2.—MAIDEN PLATE.— $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. Time, 1m. 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ s.
Mr. Greville's *Plum Duff* (Mr. J. Walsham) 1
" Michel's *Piou-piou* (Mr. Dickinson) .. 2
- 3.—UNION JACK CUP.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Time, 2m. 52s.
Mr. Michel's *Le Général* (Mr. Dickinson) 1
" Maramma's *Burygraf* (Mr. Rudini) ... 2
- 4.—AUTUMN CUP.—1 mile. Time, 2m. 13s.
Mr. Korostovetz's *Champagne* (Mr. Maitland) ... 1
" Maramma's *Plebeian* (Mr. Michie) ... 2
- 5.—CUSTOMS CUP.—1 mile. Time, 2m. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.
Mr. Howard Martin's *Merry-legs* (Mr. Kup) 1
" Von Grot's *Ouragon* (Mr. Von Grot) ... 2
- 6.—PEKING STAKES.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Time, 3m. 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ s.
Mr. Maramma's *Burygraf* (Mr. Rudini) ... 1
" Detring's *Freigraf* (Mr. Maitland) ... 2

SECOND DAY.

- 1.—MONGOL STAKES.— $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. Time, 1m. 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.
Mr. Greville's *Plum Duff* (Mr. Maitland) 1
" Wilkinson's *Richmond Gem* (Mr. J. Walsham) ... 2
- 2.—PEKING ST. LEGER.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Time, 4m. 01s.
Mr. Detring's *Freigraf* (Mr. Maitland) ... 1
" Maramma's *Burygraf* (Mr. Rudini) ... 2
" Wilkinson's *Gold Flake* (Mr. Dickinson) ... 3
- 3.—RACING STAKES.—1 mile. Time, 2m. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.
Mr. Wilkinson's *Birdseye* (Mr. P. Walsham) ... 1
" Greville's *Ratiboiseur* (Mr. J. Walsham) 2
- 4.—HAIKUAN CUP.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Time, 3m. 27s.
Mr. Maramma's *Plebeian* (Mr. Michie) ... 1
" Michel's *Piou-piou* (Mr. Dickinson) ... 2
- 5.—CONSOLATION STAKES.—1 mile. Time, 2m. 15s.
Mr. Greville's *Ratiboiseur* (Mr. Dickinson). 1
" Detring's *Herzog* (Mr. Maitland) ... 2
- 6.—CHAMPION STAKES.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Time, 2m. 50s.
Mr. Maramma's *Plebeian* (Mr. Michie) ... 1
" do. *Burygraf* (Mr. Rudini) ... 2
- 7.—VISITORS' CUP.— $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. Time, 1m. 40s.
Mr. Wilkinson's *Richmond Gem* (Mr. J. Walsham) ... 1
" Von Grot's *Ouragon* (Mr. Von Grot) ... 2

SUMMARY OF RACING.

	First.	Seconds.
Mr. Maramma	3	4
" Greville	3	1
" Detring	2	2
" Wilkinson	2	1
" Michel	1	2
" Korostovetz	1	1
" Howard Martin	1	0
" Von Grot	0	2

SUMMARY OF RIDING.

	First.	Seconds.
Mr. Maitland	4	2
" J. Walsham	2	2
" Dickinson	2	2
" Michie	2	1
" Rudini	1	3
" Kup	1	0
" P. Walsham	1	0
" Von Grot	0	2
" Korostovetz	0	1

Correspondence.

THE HUNAN MANIFESTO.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Doctor Griffith John has been good enough to furnish you with a translation of a remarkable paper which he calls a manifesto by the people of Hunan. In connection with the document, however, there should be stated two or three facts, of which many of your readers will probably not be aware, though they are well known to old residents, experienced in Chinese matters, such as Dr. Griffith John. In China scurrilous or threatening notices, whether concerned with foreigners or not, are commonly represented on the face of them as emanating from the whole people of some particular locality, this being a simple device to give them apparently greater weight than they deserve to possess, while in reality they are secretly concocted by one or at the most by a very small number of individuals. Secondly, there is no machinery in existence by which the people of Hunan or of any other province could unite to issue a common manifesto. Thirdly, if the men of Hunan had contrived some means for consultation and declaration of their views or intentions, their action could not possibly have been kept concealed, but would be well known to all in the country. It may be taken then for granted that this disgusting document cannot be, as your readers might think, an authorised exposition of any general feeling or project. It is designed, no doubt, to influence public opinion; but it is the work of only a few, probably very insignificant personages. Even as such, it is a sufficiently grave matter, but there is no need for us to imagine that the case is more serious than it really is.

As to one of the points of importance noticed by Doctor John, I would ask whether it is worthy of a person of his reputation to insinuate, solely on the strength of a most innocent sentence reported to have been spoken by Li Hung-chang, that that high official far away in Tientsin is the real planner and controller of the recent riots along the Yangtze?

Lastly, in a previous letter, Dr. John stated his opinion about the Kolao Hui's share in the outrages. But he omitted to notice that ever since the beginning of the riots, though not before, there have been most active measures taken by the high officials against the Kolao Hui, all along the valley of the Yangtze from Shanghai to Hankow. Some members of this society have already been executed, many more are now in prison, and a still larger number have escaped arrest only by their speedy flight. These facts your readers may consider to have an important bearing on the question.

I am, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

29th October.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS. — Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere. (1)

A CURE FOR DISAFFECTION.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—May I suggest to you the desirability of republishing in your columns the enclosed letter which I have cut out of the Times of September 19th.

If floods, and droughts were prevented from recurring in the North of China with such terrible frequency and disastrous effects, the material upon which disaffection could work would be vastly reduced, the lives of millions would be saved, the peace and prosperity of the country promoted, and the stability of the government confirmed.

"China's Sorrow," the Yellow river, is incessantly causing wide-spread ruin, and devastation; and in other parts of the empire, the tales of woe from flood and droughts are never ending.

Experience in other countries is daily proving that a scientific system of forest management is an absolute necessity of good government, and a Forest Department in China, properly managed, would not only pay its cost, but a very handsome profit besides in a few years, and immeasurably strengthen the Government.

I am, &c.,

W. V. DRUMMOND.

1st November.

THE INUNDATIONS IN SPAIN.

To The Editor of The Times.

SIR,—Those who, like myself, have lived long in Italy are only too familiar with the regularly recurring inundations in certain districts and the resulting devastations, ruin, and misery. They are also aware of the cause of all the evil. Nature is not to blame. She has provided, in the foliage of every tree, a storehouse and reservoir which in dry weather prevents drought by storing the water not only in the leaves but in the humid soil of the forest to which the sun's rays cannot reach, and in times of heavy rain collects and stores the water and prevents it from too quickly finding its way into the rivers and causing the hideous ruin and wholesale destruction of life and wreck of human happiness, the report of which reaches us from Spain.

Man with utter recklessness has destroyed the safeguards nature has given him. He has carelessly cut down the forests. The rain now descends, finds no check or hindrance, soon washes away the soil no longer protected by the trees, and leaves bare and ghastly rocks—in dry weather a desert, in time of rain and storm the channel of such destructive floods as we have recently witnessed.

The Italians are wide awake, at least in theory, to the truth of the above statement. There are severe laws against the reckless cutting down of forests, and great encouragement is given to the planting of wastes with trees.

How far reforestation has practically gone I am not in a position to state, having been for some years out of Italy.

It is laudable of the Spanish Government at once to take decisive action to help the survivors of the terrible series of catastrophes the waters have wrought, and it is to be hoped that the charity of all the world will flow out to the sufferers; but to prevent future disaster is quite possible, given the necessary industry, energy, and perseverance, but only in one way.

The forests which once clothed Valencia, Malaga, and Almeria must, in a certain measure and under the best scientific advice, be replanted and protected. If not, national ruin will inevitably follow the physical ruin wrought by the shortsighted cupidity of man in treating as enemies to be extirpated what in fact, are his very best friends—the trees.

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL JAMES CAPPER.

National Liberal Club,

Whitehall-place, S.W.,

18th September.

A FAIR, BEAUTIFUL SKIN.—Sulpholine Soap gives the natural tint and peach-like Bloom of a perfect Complexion; makes the Skin smooth, supple, healthy, comfortable. Sulpholine Soap, 6d. Tablets. Everywhere. (4) alt. 28ja-93 48

THE DISCOVERY OF ONE OF THE ANTI-CHRISTIAN WRITERS.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—In the North China Herald of June 19th, there is an important communication from your Wuchang correspondent. It reads thus: "On Friday night five men were arrested with copies in their possession of one of the cartoons, representing a hog on a cross with mandarins worshipping before it. Enquiries from them led to the discovery of a box of these cartoons in a certain cloth shop in Hankow as the source from which they obtained them. The runners were sent across the river and brought back the accused; he gives the name of the original publisher, a man of Taotai rank, not living in Wuchang, who he says has been principally influential in the universal spread of this form of literature."

Ever since the arrest of these five men, we have been anxious to find out who the "man of Taotai rank" could be. On the 18th instant, one of the scholars of Hupeh called on me, and placed in my hands a copy of Chou Han's (周漢) letter to his friend T'an (譚) the Governor of this province. I have already sent you a translation of this letter, with certain notes and comments upon it. In course of conversation my literary friend made the following remarks: "There can be no doubt as to the genuineness of the letter, and it is perfectly certain that Chou Han and his official friends are the real authors of these publications, and consequently the real cause of all the riots which have occurred in this region during the past five or six months. I hear that the owners of the Huangpi pawnshops are to be severely punished. But they are comparatively innocent, why not deal with Chou Han and the managers of the Benevolent Hall (寶善堂) in Changsha? Why not close the Hall and punish the real culprits, and thus put an effectual end to all this strife? There would be some difficulty, I admit, in dealing with Chou Han, for he is a man of position and influence, a friend of the Hupeh Governor, and intimately acquainted with all the high officials in Hunan; still the government could deal with him and ought to deal with him." So spoke my learned friend; and I felt all the time he was speaking, that he had the interest of his own country in view in every word he uttered.

Chou Han's letter to his friend T'an supplies us with the very information which we have been seeking for. It reveals to us the fact that Chou himself is the "man of Taotai rank, who has been principally influential in the spread of this form of literature," and that T'ang Chên-pih (湯臣弼) and his party are the men who were arrested on the Friday night referred to by your correspondent. Chou Han is a native of Ninghung (寧鄉) in Hunan, and a bitter hater of foreigners and everything that is foreign. His influence is very great, and he had no difficulty in obtaining the release of his relation T'ang Chên-pih and party. He himself has never been interfered with, though well known to the highest authorities as the principal author, publisher, and disseminator of the anti-foreign publications.

I want to call special attention to the time when those five men were arrested. Chou Han's letter to the Governor bears no date, but the date of the arrest we know. It took place on the night of 12th June, and Chou Han's letter demanding the release of the party must have reached the Governor some weeks subsequently. Now the Wuhu riot occurred on 12th May, the Nanking riot on 25th May, the Wusueh riots on 5th June, and the Ichang riots on 2nd September. Compare dates, and you will see at once that all these riots synchronise with the presence of Chou

Han's emissaries in the Yangtze valley. Everywhere they found a state of mind ready for their reception, and lots of Hunan men only too glad to join them. But they themselves seem to have been the principal agents in inflaming the popular mind and raising the uproar. Will their temporary arrest account for the lull between the Wusueh and the Ichang riot? It looks very much like it.

In your issue of 22nd instant, there is a translation of a memorial submitted by H.E. the Superintendent of Trade, Liu K'un Yi, and the Governor of Kiangsu, Kang Yi, on the missionary question, in which I find the following statement: "During the fourth moon of the present year, in consequence of the dissemination of lying rumours, the missionary premises at Wuhu were burnt down, and then followed in close succession the burning and destruction of missionary property at Tanyang, Chinkuai, Wusueh, Yanghu, Kiangyin, and Jukou. Officers were deputed to hold the investigation, and although the facts elicited showed that the rioting was more serious in some places than in others, the leading feature everywhere was the fabrication of baseless rumours by scoundrels lurking in concealment who incited the populace to riotous proceedings, their object being to take advantage of the occasion to commit incendiarism and pillage and so cause a catastrophe of the gravest moment. In the various other districts of the province false rumours were subsequently widely circulated and anonymous placards made their appearance." Thus these two great officials ascribe the riots to the circulation of anonymous placards and the fabrication of baseless rumours; and this is exactly what I have been doing from the beginning. Everywhere Chou Han's placards and pamphlets have been circulated, and everywhere they have produced the same effect.

I have had no difficulty in tracing the cause of these riots to Hunan and the Hunan publications. Up to the 18th instant, however, I had found it impossible to lay my hands upon any one person in Hunan and say—Thou art the man. I am able to do so now, and if the evil is to be stopped, this man must be dealt with. The Benevolent Hall (資善堂) in Changsha must be closed, and Han, together with the officials who have the management of the Hall, must be degraded. In my next letter I hope to be able to send you a translation of two or three of Chou Han's own publications, in order to give your readers some idea of the mental and moral condition of these who are looked up to in China as the men of light and leading. In the meantime,

I am, etc.,

GRIFFITH JOHN.

Hankow, 27th October.

NICK-NAMES IN RELIGION.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—A stock argument of the effete Tübingen School of "higher criticism" against the authenticity of the "Book of Daniel" was founded on the use by its author of the Greek name of a musical instrument said by him to have been in use in Babylon; the contention of the "critics" being that the writer must have belonged to a period not earlier than the conquest of the Indies by Alexander;—as if no one could have carried an Athenian cithara to Babylon before the "Great Euxathian Conqueror" had crossed the Granicus.

Some astute critic of a future age coming fortuitously on a detached copy of the *Daily News* of 4th November, 1891, will have equally good ground for repudiating as a forgery in our day a broadsheet referring to "The Romanist Cathedral" of Canton. This style of nomenclature ought surely to be relegated to the period of the

narrowest culture of the British parson, and to the time when, according to Sydney Smith, the country curate thought himself fortunate if permitted to aspire to the hand of "my lady's maid" in marriage.

I should be glad to be informed to which of the 300 and odd denominations searching after truth amongst English-speaking peoples this gentleman belongs, that he insults us by denying us the name of "Catholic"? Whereabouts does his sect prevail? What, if any, are its definite teachings? And how many (about) are those who believe in them?

After the Donatists of Numidia, about the time of the Council of Arles, A.D. 314, had won over the keepers of the treasury of the church of Carthage and got possession of the gold and silver chalices and ornaments belonging to it, in a great assembly of 270 bishops held at Carthage, they called the catholics pagans and idolaters and unchurched the whole Christian world except themselves. But Optatus, the Catholic bishop of Milevium, in his Treatise "Against Parmenian," showed that they could not be the true church: "Where, in them," he asked "is the propriety of the catholic name—cooped up as they are in one little part of Africa, in one corner of a single country?—whereas the church is catholic, or universal, and spreads everywhere." "Wherefore" he asks, "would you unchurch the infinite number of Christians throughout the East and West—you who are but a small number of rebels?"

One of the very earliest of the Christian writers, Ignatius of Antioch, says,—“Where Christ is there is the Catholic Church.” St. Augustine tells the Donatists, “The question is ‘Where is the Church?’” He appeals to the tradition of the name of the “Catholic Church” diffuse it through the world. Chateaubriand shows the early use of the name (*Génie du Christianisme*, vol. III, pp. 219-20), and its continuation to our time. Notwithstanding that the most strenuous and persistent efforts have been made to secure the title to some other section of Christians, it has never been accorded to any other. In our days, as in those of St. Augustine, nobody asking to be shown the way to the Catholic Church, as that early Father suggests, can be misunderstood. Will any voyager, or will even your correspondent in Canton, if not willing to be set down for a “crank,” ask to be shown the way to the “Romanist” and not the “Catholic” Cathedral?

I am, etc.,

A CATHOLIC.

5th November.

Miscellaneous.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LD.

In August last the following petition was sent to the Directors of this Bank, signed by shareholders here holding some 35,000 shares. The answer thereto, which will also be found below, was received on Saturday by the *Peshawar*:—

Shanghai, 12th August, 1891.

GENTLEMEN,—We the undersigned shareholders in the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ltd., respectfully ask if it will be convenient in future to pay interim dividends on your stock; say in July and January in each year, when the result of the half years can be estimated.

We are advised that for this year there are difficulties in the way of paying an interim dividend, but we ask you to consider if you can meet the desire of the shareholders signing this letter, to pay such an interim dividend as you may think the half year's working will justify without prejudicing the position of the Bank.

We need only point out that as all Eastern Banks pay half yearly dividends any

deviation from the practice affects the shares unduly; and we hope therefore you will see your way to accede to the wishes of a very large number of shareholders who have at heart the welfare and future of the Bank.

We are,

Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
&c., &c.,

To the Directors

The Bank of China, Japan,
and Straits, Ltd.,
London.

London, 25th September.

DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of a petition dated 12th ult. forwarded through Mr. Talbot, signed by a number of shareholders in Shanghai, addressed to the Directors of the Bank on the matter of interim dividends, and I am instructed to say in reply that the subject well have the most careful consideration of the Board.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,

CHAS. H. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

I. R. MICHAEL, Esq.
Shanghai.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

The Kobe papers received on Tuesday contain some account of the disasters caused by the earthquake of the 28th ult. in Kobe and Osaka, but at the latest date received the vast extent of the earthquake was not even surmised. The severest shock was felt at about 6.40 a.m. on the 28th. In Kobe a large number of chimneys fell, and walls were cracked, while the curio and crockery shops suffered considerably from breakages. The most serious personal incident in Kobe (we condense these particulars from the *Hiogo News*) was the case of a lady on the hill, the shock producing premature confinement, and consequent death of the child. Several foreign houses were seriously injured, and the shock was felt on board vessels in the harbour as also by the passengers on the *Saikio Maru* on their way down from Yokohama. The Naniwa Mill collapsed at Osaka, killing 30 people, and seriously injuring a much larger number. The cook of the English engineer and his wife were killed, and the engineer himself escaped by 20 seconds. Great injury was done to houses on the concession at Osaka, the Bishop of Exeter and his wife, who were staying with Archdeacon Warren, just escaping a falling chimney. Some other mills suffered severely, and a few more lives were lost in Osaka. At Kioto the houses were severely shaken, and some chimney caps and cornices fell at the foreign houses, but no serious damage was done, though some of the porcelain shops and curio stores suffered. The *Hiogo News* of the 29th says:—The line was damaged near Maibara, but we believe communication has since been reopened. Some native papers assert great damage was done in Tokio and Yokohama, and others that the earthquake was not felt there. Rumours were afloat yesterday morning that the centre of the disturbance was in the district of Gifu, and that the town of Ogaki has been completely overthrown and is now in flames. This needs confirmation.

The *Hiogo News* has copious extracts from the Japanese vernacular press on the great earthquake, from which we take the following:—

It is reported that only three of the wrestlers, Koyanagi and 14 others who arrived at Ogaki on the night of 27th Oct., have escaped, the others being killed by the earthquake.

According to the report of the Osaka Meteorological Observatory, the earthquake began at 6.38' 15" a.m., and lasted for 3' 30" in the direction from North-east to South-west. The motion was horizontal, and about 6 bu at the severest.

The *Osaka Asahi Shimbun* publishes an interview with an Osaka man who took the train from Osaka for Tokio on 28th Oct. He felt the shock while in the train and just before reaching Baba. At Notogawa, the train was kept waiting three hours for some repairs on the line, and then proceeded slowly to Maibara, which it reached at 1 p.m. At Hikone he found many houses demolished, and the roads very badly damaged. Matters grew worse as he neared Nagahama, where he learnt several hundreds of houses were lying prone, and reports were prevalent of a very large number of persons dead and dying. At Sekigahara, a foreigner, Mr. Kildoye (?) who has been employed at the Akasaka quarry, Mino, came on board the train, and stated that he had to leave his house in his night-clothes. He felt the earth rising and falling, as it appeared, at least a foot to a foot and a half, while several fissures opened in the ground, out of which muddy water and sand rushed to the height of two feet. He tasted the water, which was of a brackish nature. The village was very badly served. At Ogaki and Gifu, both of which had many houses destroyed, fires broke out, and the conflagration could be seen as far as Tarui, beyond which he could not proceed, as the officials informed him that the iron bridge over the Nagara-gawa was broken for a distance of 300 feet. This bridge was one of the strongest built in the country. It is rumoured that Ogaki was all destroyed except the Castle. The Castle, by the way, is noted for its finely-preserved turret.

Tokio, 29th October.

An official telegram from the Aichi Ken to the Home Department to-day at 1.55 p.m. says that the deaths in the jurisdiction are estimated at 1,533, those injured at 436, and houses destroyed at 957, besides much damage done to roads, railways, dykes, and ponds. Nagoya, Niwagun, Haguri-gun, Higashi and Nishi Kasugai-gun, Nakashima-gun and Aichi-gun suffered most. The people are camping out. The damages are less in the province of Mikawa. The soldiers and gendarmes are helping the police in removing the debris. The Nagoya prison being much damaged, the prisoners whose cases have not been decided are let out of the prison, and kept under the surveillance of the soldiers and gendarmes. Conflagrations broke forth in 14 places, and the number of houses burnt is not yet known.

5.32 p.m.

Chamberlain Viscount Hojo has been sent to Nagoya to inquire into the extent of the calamity. Major-General Sakai and 16 soldiers of the Nagoya garrison were injured.

Kuwana, 29th, 8 p.m.

Almost all the houses of Gifu, Ogaki, Takegahana, Tokasu, Imao, and Kasamatsu are destroyed and burnt, and the number of people killed cannot be ascertained. The railway is broken, and the bridge has fallen. The building of the Nagoya Post and Telegraph Office, the hall of the Prefectural Assembly, and many other houses there are demolished. The building of the Cotton Spinning Mill and many other houses at Atsuta are also demolished. Many deaths.

Nagoya, 29th, 8.20 p.m.

Severe earthquake, and some 200 people killed in the city, and those injured are numberless. Great many houses have been devastated, and fire has broken out at seven places. The post and telegraph office, railway station, and Owari Cotton Spinning Mill are entirely demolished, and the hall of the Prefectural Assembly, and the Shukinro partially overthrown. The other houses demolished are innumerable.

The newspapers are not issued. The soldiers are acting as guards. The damages are greater in the north-western portion of the Ken, where more than half of the houses are demolished, and several thousand lives lost. The loss to the prefectural tax is estimated at yen 500,000. Shocks are still being felt. H.I.H. Prince Fushimi was here, but escaped injury.

8.30 p.m.

The shocks were very severe at Gifu, Kasamatsu, and Takegahana, and all the houses are demolished, while the rivers overflowed their banks. The district of Tamanoi along the Kisogawa has subsided for the distance of about one mile and one-third, and flooded. Great destruction has been wrought in the north-eastern part of Owari, and 1,018 lives lost, 2,560 injured, and 9,485 houses demolished.

The special correspondent despatched by the *Osaka Asahi* writes from Maibara on the 29th as follows:—A man who came here from Ichinomiya, near Nagoya, said that a fire broke forth at Nagoya on the 29th at 1 a.m. Fissures were made in the earth at Ichinomiya, out of which white mud and water rushed forth. The soldiers at Kasumatsu are working to extinguish the fires. At Ogaki only a few houses remain near the railway station, and all the other houses are destroyed. The fire was still burning on the morning of the 29th. The number of the dead and injured is not known yet. 17 houses were demolished, and 21 houses half destroyed, and 4 lives lost, and 3 injured at Nagahama.

The telegram received at the Government Railways from Mr. Ichikawa at Nagoya, dated October 29th at midnight, says that the fire is still burning, and the houses burnt are estimated at over 10,000, and there is a fear of the Railway Station being burnt.

NOTES FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

Shên-pao.

H.E. Kang, Governor of Kiangsu, held a grand naval review on the 27th instant. All the war-junks were in their finest array. Fish torpedoes and submarine torpedoes were fired with great success. The General commanding in this province, H.E. Tan Pi-li, has arrived on his way to Nanking to attend the coming military examination as Inspector-General of the military students.

The reb-Is against the salt likin in the Tehhua district, Fukien, sustained a severe defeat at the hands of the Imperial soldiers some time ago, as was reported. It appears now that the leaders escaped to the mountains and defied all efforts to capture them. On the 18th instant, Admiral Peng, of Amoy, received a communication from General Shên, of Chienschow, begging for reinforcements, as all the available troops stationed in Chienschow had again been sent to Tehhua to oppose the insurgent leader Chên, who had made his appearance once more with an overwhelming force from the mountains. Admiral Peng at once despatched 500 marines on board the gunboat *Chingyuen* for Chienschow, while Taotai Wu proceeded to Yungchuan with 200 men of the rifle brigade to make a flank movement against the insurgents.

The Roman Catholic claims in respect of the Wuhu riot have been negotiated between the Shanghai Taotai and the French Consul-General, M. Wagner. A definite agreement was come to on the 20th instant as follows:—

1.—The sum of 123,554 taels will be paid as compensation for damage done.

2.—A wall is to be built to enclose the piece of ground, known as Pakoting 八角亭, next to and north of the Roman Catholic Church, by the Chinese local authorities, and is to be guarded against people damaging it and trespassing inside it.

3.—If the Catholics desire to purchase this hillcock the native authorities are to be consulted, and the people are to be summoned to give their opinion; and if they are willing, the sale can be concluded. The compensation money is to be transmitted to Shanghai and there handed over.

The agreement is written in both Chinese and French. The Taotai signed and sealed it on behalf of the Nanking Viceroy and the Governor of An-wei. It also bears the signature and seal of the French Consul-General and is forwarded to Wuhu by the steamer *Fukiao*. It is said that the wall is being built to surround the Pakoting ground to a height of 12 feet.

While the Jeho district prison was being repaired, three prisoners, awaiting trial at the autumnal assizes on charges of robbery with violence, made a dash for liberty. One of them was captured by a woman and her son, while attempting to swim across the Chientang river. The woman and her son received \$100 as reward. \$2,000 are offered for the apprehension of the other two, who are at large. All the ferries are now stopped.

H.E. Shao Yü-lien will, when he arrives, take up his quarters in the Pao Yuen-chang buildings in Kiukiang Road.

The Ankiang district of Hingan prefecture in Shensi is suffering from heavy and continued rains. All the crops are destroyed and a number of villages are flooded to the depth of several feet. Thousands of poor people are rendered homeless, with no prospect of living through the winter. The authorities are doing their best for the sufferers, and the Governor has sent in a memorial praying for a remission of tithes and for funds to succour the destitute.

Inside the west gate of the district city of Shanshan, near Canton, a small Government powder magazine was situated, on top of a small hill about 100 feet in height. On the 18th inst. the powder exploded with great violence and entirely destroyed the building. All fourteen guards were killed, and their remains, charred and horribly mutilated, were scattered in every direction over several li. A great numbers of houses were utterly demolished and hundreds of people were more or less injured. It is said that the explosion originated from a hot cinder being carelessly dropped into a powder cask. Six tons of powder, buried under the magazine, fortunately did not explode, or the calamity would have been much greater. Three years ago a slight accident occurred in the same magazine, scorching and wounding three men; and the authorities then decided to remove it to some less populous place outside the city, but nothing was actually done. It is hoped that this catastrophe will be sufficient to make the authorities carry out their most excellent intention formed three years ago.

The recent flight of gentry with their families on account of the Kolao scare has been excused by a wag as follows: "What can one expect of the gentry when the first French gun started the generalissimo of the Chinese army and navy to his feet, and he never stopped running until he reached his place of exile?"

The new dock at the Foochow Arsenal was lately opened, but there was an insufficiency of workmen. The deputy accordingly tested the 500 coolies seeking entrance. Of the 500 only about 60 were able to lift a 300 catties stone and obtain employment.

The Foochow people seem to be frightened at the slightest occurrence. A government gunboat brought in some guns of large calibre and the Foochow Viceroy despatched some soldiers to assist at the landing. Dame Rumour at once flew about with her busy tongue and caused a fright which lasted two days.

Mr. Chên Kin-lung, or rather his head, will take a trip to Chinkiang to enjoy the sights and be enjoyed by the multitude for a few days.

Law Reports.

H.B.M.'S POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 2nd November.

Before G. JAMIESON, Esq.,

Assistant Judge.

R. v. VERNER.

Bernard Verner, chief officer of the *Sin Kolga*, was charged with being drunk and stabbing Sikh constable No. 80, at 6 p.m. on Sunday in New Seward Road.

Inspector Kluth, who conducted the case, said—The Sikh policeman is in the Hospital suffering from a stab just below the left shoulder blade. The wound is about an inch deep and Dr. Macleod says an artery has been cut. The Sikh bled profusely, and will not be able to appear for some days.

Wong Cha-tse, a jinrichsa coolie, said—I took the accused from Hongkew to the Yang-king-pang, and back to Seward Road. He was very drunk, and when he got out of the jinrichsa he refused to pay me. I followed him up and a Sikh policeman came and took him into custody. They both fell on the ground. I saw the prisoner pull out a knife. He was tumbling about the road and could not keep steady, and the policeman attempted to take him to the Station, but he resisted and fought with the policeman, pulled out a knife and stabbed the constable with it. I saw the knife. This (produced) is it. There was a crowd at the time and I assisted in getting hold of the prisoner and taking him to the station. I saw blood flowing from a wound in the policeman's shoulder. He was not able to walk. I called another jinrichsa and put him into it.

The defendant—I know nothing about it. Tao Mao-ing, an assistant in a bean-curd shop, New Seward Road, said—I saw the accused fall down twice, and a constable came and lifted him up. The constable attempted to take him to the Station, but accused refused to go. He jumped out of the jinrichsa and fell on the ground. The policeman began to lift him up and the prisoner struck him. I could not see distinctly because of the crowd, but I afterwards saw that the policeman had been stabbed. The knife was in the constable's hand. I had seen it before in the prisoner's hand. I know the constable was stabbed; I saw him bleeding. The prisoner was very violent in the jinrichsa and tried to get out. I helped to keep him in and we took him to the station. I know that accused is the man.

The defendant had no questions to ask.

His Worship said he would remand the prisoner at the gaol for a week.

In answer to his Worship, Inspector Kluth said the prisoner was unknown to the police. He belonged to the British barque *Sin Kolga*, the captain of which was a Swede, and the defendant was a German, who was mate of the vessel.

The defendant—I am mate of the *Sin Kolga* but have no certificate.

His Worship said as the defendant was a German, he would see whether the German Consul would claim him.

FRENCH CONSULAR COURT.

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE c. FOURNEL.

We append the text of the judgment given in the above case, together with a condensed report of the address delivered by M. Bottu on behalf of the accused.

M. Bottu said that at the death of M. A. Nachtrieb, the head of the firm of Schönhard & Co., at Shanghai, accused found in the safe a letter giving him provisional authority. At this time it was very difficult for him to ascertain the exact situation of the firm. The only thing he could be sure of was that there were

absolutely no funds. A few days later he found that there was a deficit in the Gas Company's accounts. It consisted of sums entered in the cash-books as having been paid in to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank but which had not been paid in, and of moneys which the firm had appropriated instead of placing them to the credit of the Company. The report of the expert, an inspection of the journal and cash-book and of the depositions of the former *compradore* clearly established these facts. Alarmed by this discovery, accused at once telegraphed to the head of the firm at Lyons for funds to meet the deficit, and on June 25th, 1886, accused wrote to the same effect. The expert's report, the correspondence which has been read, and the evidence of the *shroff* and *compradore* all showed that the falsification of the books and the deficit in the Gas Company's funds were prior to accused's taking charge of the firm. It was also shown by the correspondence that M. G. Nachtrieb, the head of the firm at Lyons, was perfectly aware of this state of things. Accused's first idea, on ascertaining how matters stood, was to leave at once, and this was what he certainly ought to have done. But it must be borne in mind that at that time he was only 24 years of age and comparatively inexperienced. He never thought that such a responsibility would rest upon a mere employé like himself. Besides, how was he to know that Schönhard and Co. had no authority to make use of the Gas Company's funds? He had entire confidence in M. G. Nachtrieb, and hoped his chief would still be able to place the affairs of the firm in order. Not only did he protest against the continued existence of the deficit, which went on increasing, but he asked for means to remove the firm from its false position. In what had he profited? It might be objected that these embezzlements enabled the firm to exist for several years, and that in consequence he made a living out of it. As a matter of fact, he endeavoured to leave more than two years ago, to take up a better situation. M. Nachtrieb did everything in his power to prevent this. Not only did he use threats, but he wrote to accused's father, asking him to advise his son to wait, which the father unfortunately did. At last, when several creditors were pressing, M. Nachtrieb decided to send 20,000 fr. at the beginning of this year, to pay the *compradore*, who wanted to settle his accounts at the Chinese new year. It had been agreed that in the month of March the *compradore* should furnish funds, which were to be transferred to the account of the Gas Company; and accused telegraphed: "Tukin 20,000 fr., repayment guaranteed March." The correspondence showed that M. Nachtrieb was well aware of the meaning of this, that the *compradore* had agreed to transfer funds to the firm and that they would then be carried to the Gas Company's account. What did he do? He went to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Lyons, and by the aid of M. Fournel's telegram, which he presented as a guarantee of payment, he negotiated a draft on the Shanghai branch, which was obliged to meet it at maturity. It was only after this incident that M. Fournel discovered the real nature of the situation. M. Bottu then quoted extracts from M. Nachtrieb's letters showing that he had all along deceived accused as to his (Nachtrieb's) ability to meet the deficit; and subsequently argued that accused, so far from appropriating the funds of others, had only utilised a part of the 15,000 fr. a year due to him. He had paid for sundry telegrams, etc., on the business of the firm, and his account with it showed a credit to him of Tls. 5,369, without counting interest. If he had intended to take money due to others, it would have been easy to pay himself the amount due to him, shortly before the liquidation of the Gas Company. M. Fournel had been guilty of nothing more than a culpable weakness which had

led him to fall in with an unlawful state of affairs. He (M. Bottu) contended that the accused was entitled to an acquittal, but if the members of the Court could not take this view, he hoped they would remember that M. Fournel has wasted the best years of his life for a firm which had done nothing but deceive him, and that they would deal with his case in the spirit of the recent law named after M. Béranger.

The judgment of the Court, read by the Consul-General, was to the following effect:—

The plaintiffs, Messrs. R. Francis, Douglas Jones and John Cooper, liquidators of the *Compagnie du Gaz de la Concession Française de Shanghai* ask for the defendant, M. Jules Fournel, manager of the firm of Schönhard & Co., to be sentenced to punishment and ordered to pay damages in respect of his act to the prejudice of the said company. The petition alleges that accused has for the past five years or thereabouts converted to the use of his firm the moneys of the Gas Company amounting to not less than Tls. 13,427.90, by means of falsifying the books and presenting false balances every six months. The plaintiffs ask that he be ordered to pay them this sum. After considering everything that has been laid before it, the Court finds that from the month of June, 1886, to August 31st, 1891, the accused, in his capacity as manager of the firm of Schönhard & Co., has repeatedly converted the Gas Company's funds to the use of Schönhard & Co., contrary to the instructions of the Directors of the Gas Company, from whom Schönhard & Co. had orders to apply the funds in the first place to meet the expenses of the Gas Company, and to deposit any surplus in the Hongkong Bank, either in current account or on fixed deposit. In order to conceal these embezzlements Fournel systematically falsified the Company's books, by altering figures and by entering amounts as paid into the Bank to the credit of the Company, in such a manner as to make it appear that there was a balance to credit of the company, whereas there was actually a deficit of several thousand taels. These balances which Fournel made out and presented every half year to the Directors under his signature were all false, inasmuch as they purported to show among the assets of the company sums which neither existed in the Bank nor in the hands of Schönhard & Co., while furthermore the firm's own account showed a balance due to the Bank. Fournel alleges in his defence that when he became manager on June 22nd, 1886, the firm already owed the Gas Company a sum estimated by the expert commissioned to examine the books at Tls. 1,500, which accused alleges subsequently rose to a higher figure. It is shown that before that date the firm had on several occasions utilised for its own purposes funds belonging to the Gas Company, that he found himself obliged to continue in this course by the repeated promises of M. Gérard Nachtrieb, the sole partner in the firm, to send the money necessary to balance the Gas Company's account. Fournel further urges that he repeatedly and strongly urged M. Nachtrieb to allow him to leave the firm, at the same time drawing attention to the difficulties he had to contend against and the dangers of the situation; that his sole object in continuing the falsifications, by which he has not personally profited, was to wait until the time when, either by means of a remittance of funds or by an improvement in the business of the house, he would be able to make good the deficit and safeguard the interests of the Gas Company. All these allegations are more or less confirmed by the correspondence between Fournel and Nachtrieb and by the evidence, and they are therefore to be taken into consideration together with the fact that Fournel, when he took the

management of the firm, was only 25 years of age and had not the necessary experience.

However, it is shown by the expert's report that on Jan. 21st, 1887, in consequence of reimbursements which had been made, the entries in the Gas Company's books were correct, and that all the amounts held on behalf of the Company had been carried to its credit; and that the deficits, increasing from year to year, and the subsequent defalcations are attributable to Fournel, who might have avoided resuming the fraudulent tactics which were adopted before he became manager, and the gravity of which he himself has not endeavoured to conceal. Admitting as he does the existence of a deficit, more or less large, in the intentionally falsified books, it was his plain duty not to accept the position which would devolve upon him; and the position in which he eventually found himself was the result of his own acts. There is nothing in the correspondence, which contains constant allusions to the financial embarrassments of the firm, to show that Fournel was ever impressed by the unlawful nature of his fraudulent acts. He is not justified in saying that he has derived no profit from the embezzlement, seeing that he has retained in five years the sum of Tls. 10,000 as salary, not to mention advances amounting to Tls. 1,538.50 made by him to his employé Moulron out of the funds which he had under his control; and also seeing that as head of the firm, which he only kept alive by illicit means, he enjoyed a certain situation in Shanghai, as agent of the Gas Company and as a Municipal Councillor. While it is true that Fournel's personal expenses have gone on diminishing year by year, this is explained by the increasing difficulty of finding resources of any kind, for in 1887 the situation of the firm was not appreciably better than in the following years, and moreover, during that same year Fournel debited himself with Tls. 3,119.21, a larger sum than his salary. After several months of management Fournel ought to have placed no further reliance on the vague promises made him by M. Nachtrieb—promises which had no more solid foundation than absolutely chimerical combinations of circumstances and commercial dodges, as is shown by the correspondence. Under these circumstances, Fournel was absolved of all obligation towards Nachtrieb or the firm of Schönhard & Co.

The offence of an abuse of confidence having been proved against Fournel, we come to the consideration of Articles 408 and 406 of the Penal Code. Article 408 is as follows:—"Whoever shall have spent or embezzled, to the prejudice of the proprietors, possessors or holders, of effects, funds, goods, notes, receipts or other documents containing an obligation or discharge, except for right of letting, etc. . . shall be liable to the punishment specified in Article 406." In Article 406 the punishment is stated as imprisonment for not less than two months or more than two years and a fine not exceeding one-fourth of the loss and damages due to the injured parties, and not less than 25fr. The Consul accordingly condemns M. Fournel to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 200fr., and to pay the costs, fixed at 341fr.

With regard to the civil suit, it appears that the sums embezzled were employed in the business of Schönhard & Co., in which Nachtrieb was the sole partner, that Fournel's receipts did not exceed the annual salary allowed him, and that he was Nachtrieb's creditor. The Consul therefore dismisses the civil action against Fournel, reserving to the plaintiffs all rights which they may have against Gérard Nachtrieb or the firm of Schönhard & Co., to recover damages and the reimbursement of the sums improperly appropriated of which the total is valued at Tls. 15,311.61, a figure subject to modification

after settlement of commission and interest accounts which have still to be adjusted.

As to Fournel's application to receive the benefit of the law of March 26, 1891, Article 1 is as follows: "In the case of condemnation to imprisonment or fine, when the accused has not previously been sentenced to imprisonment for any crime or offence against common rights, courts and tribunals may order in the same judgment that he be permitted not to undergo the punishment." As Fournel has never previously been sentenced, and as the Court may fairly take into consideration the situation in which he found himself and the influence which Nachtrieb had over him, it is ordered that he be released from the punishment to which he has been condemned, but he is warned that it will immediately fall upon him in addition to the punishment for any second offence, should he be guilty of any such second offence within the period of five years from this date (Oct. 19th, 1891.)

THEY ROLLED ON THE FLOOR.

On Monday, November 24th, 1890, the American papers published the following news item:—

"Mrs. Sarah S. Hensler, of No. 873, East One-Hundred-and-Thirty-fourth Street, New York, shot and killed herself yesterday morning. She was a lady of excellent character and high social position, and a member of the Rev. Dr. Ramsay's Presbyterian Church. She was well-to-do and very active in various public and private charities. Since last July she had suffered fearfully from indigestion and dyspepsia, which brought on melancholia and then a kind of insanity, under the influence of which she took her own life."

Here is another story, not so tragical, but with the same moral. The narrator tells it of himself. "Mostly," he says, "we dread and fear death, yet once I prayed to die, and the reason was in this wise. Up to Christmas, 1888, I had been a healthy man, but at that time (a period of rejoicing with so many) I felt depressed, languid, and tired. My appetite left me, and I was much distressed after eating the lightest food. My skin and eyes became tinged with a dark yellow colour, and the kidney secretion was like blood. The pain in my stomach was almost unbearable and often lasted from 12 to 14 hours without intermission. Sometimes I was in pain night and day, and was so bad that my wife had to sit up with me through the night. I was constantly sick, and troubled with a stomach cough, and expectorated a quantity of green phlegm.

"In spite of warm clothing and every comfort, I was always chilled; the cold shivers running through me as if my blood were thin and poor. I could take no solid food; I lived on soups, milk puddings, &c., and after each meal I had empty, gnawing, windy pains at the stomach, which nothing relieved.

"After a time an intolerable itching of the skin spread all over me, as if my blood were poisoned. Our family physician attended me for about a year. Acting upon his advice I went to Harrogate, where I consulted another doctor, and drank the waters, but feeling worse I returned home. The bath attendant at Harrogate and others told me I was suffering from blood poisoning, but this the doctors never mentioned. The first doctor said it was the passing of gallstones that gave me such dreadful pain.

"I now consulted an eminent specialist at Manchester, who confirmed what the other doctor had told me, but none of them afforded me any relief.

"In this miserable way I dragged on for six months more, and became so much reduced I could scarcely put one foot before the other, and so thin that the rings fell off my fingers and rolled on the floor. I was in such pain that I prayed to die, and one of the doctors told a friend of mine I could not recover.

"In August of last year (1890), whilst my sufferings were at the worst, a book was sent to me by post telling of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I determined to try it, and sent to Mr. Evans, Chemist, Lymm, for a supply. After taking the first bottle, I felt a little better, and by

persevering with the remedy I recovered my appetite, and gradually gained strength. My natural colour is now returned and I feel as well as I ever did in my life; in fact, as well as I did when a boy. I can eat any kind of food without inconvenience, and have gained 31 pounds in weight during the past three months. I may add that previous to taking this medicine I was so much altered that my friends, and even my pupils, scarcely recognised me. I tell every one what Seigel's Syrup did for me."

The gentleman who makes the foregoing statement is a person of position and known to all the people of Lymm. He declines to permit the publication of his name, but the perfect truth of what is here related is vouched for by Mr. J. H. Evans, the chemist above named.

The case was an aggravated one of indigestion and dyspepsia and its natural consequences. The whole system had been poisoned and disordered by the acids engendered by the fermentation in the stomach, and, had not Seigel's Syrup come to the rescue just as it did, a fatal result must have followed in a brief time.

(5) 23, 30oc & 6no 37

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Yokohama Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. Such, Messrs. W. R. Eastlack, R. F. Eastlack, T. Tochika and John Munro. For Kobe—Mrs. S. Moutrie and infants. For Yokohama—Mrs. M. H. Clarke, Mrs. B. Shadwell, Mrs. U. Matsukawa and Mr. E. Hjoubery. San Francisco—Messrs. Theodore Mesaerve and John Gilvae. For Liverpool—Capt. C. H. Wells.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, for Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. H. Morris and Mr. Allen.

Per str. *Yuenno*, for Chinkiang—Mr. Seitz. For Hankow—Mr. R. Morris.

Per str. *Lyecmoon*, for Hongkong—Mr. Hudson. For Canton—Mr. and Mrs. May and (2) Misses May.

Per str. *W. Cores de Vries*, for Kiukiang—Mr. Sinclair. For Nanking—Rev. E. T. Williams.

Per str. *Caledonien*, for Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Butt, 3 children, nurse and amah, Colonel and Mrs. Howard Vincent, Misses Rappaport and Fernandez, Messrs. J. W. Geary, R. H. Weld, B. C. Weld and H. Heldmann. For Suez—Messrs. Goldenbaum and Thomsen. For Port Said—Mr. A. Olsen. For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Ristelhueber, 3 children and servant, Mrs. and Miss Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. B. Bagnall and 2 children, Mrs. H. J. Abraham, Mrs. Mieleck, Baron F. A. Bausch Trandenbergh, Rev. M. Harrison and Mr. W. A. Washbrook.

Per str. *Tungchow*, for Chefoo—Mr. O'Neil. For Tientsin—Mr. C. Buchheister and 3 Missionaries.

Per str. *Laertes*, for Foochow—Mrs. D. J. Reid and infant. For Hongkong—Mr. B. J. Morris. For London—Messrs. Boyle and Mackenzie.

Per str. *Heinseng*, for Tientsin—Messrs. Walker and Ward.

Per str. *Chungking*, for Chefoo—Dr. Schrameier and 5 nuns.

Per str. *Soochow*, for Newchwang—Mr. and Mrs. Humber and Dr. D. Christie.

Per str. *Pekin*, for Hankow—Messrs. F. M. and R. H. Bacon.

Per str. *Pekin*, for Hankow—Messrs. F. M. and R. H. Bacon.

Per str. *Ichang*, for Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Twong.

Per str. *Wenchow*, for Newchwang—Rev. and Mrs. Webster.

Per str. *Yuensang*, for Chefoo—Mr. Peters.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, for Chinkiang—Messrs. H. Vaissiere and Kindblad. For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Dantremere and 3 children.

Per str. *Haeen*, for Tientsin—Mrs. Lamaire, Mr. and Mrs. Chavannes.

Per str. *Soochow*, for Newchwang—Dr. Dougal Christie.

Per str. *Liensheng*, for Tientsin—Mr. Hildebrandt, Revs. J. M. Allerdycie and W. E. McFarlane.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Peshawar*, from London—Rev. and Mrs. Webster and 2 children, Miss Howard, Messrs. W. H. McFarlane, J. W. Allordyce and R. Morris. From Brindisi—Mr. L. Hole. From Hongkong—Messrs. J. Anderson, G. H. Potts, Lewis and H. Smith.

Per str. *Glenshiel*, from London—Mrs. Pearson and son, Messrs. Walker and Ward. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Kerwick.

Per str. *Sachsen*, from Bremen, &c.—Mrs. Hock and child, Miss Lindgreen, Miss Emma Eck, Mr. and Mrs. King and family, Mr. and Mrs. (2) Misses Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. P. Kierulff, Capt. Lieut. Müller, Messrs. H. Karlson, Hildebrand, Johann Weiz, Tbler, L. Klapbeck, J. Schrouff, F. Rückel, A. Neumann. C. N. Malcomson, Pagler, A. J. H. Carllil and C. de Souza.

Per str. *Calédonien*, from Japan—Mrs. Bredon, child and amah, Miss Parker, Mrs. van Corbach, 2 children and amah. Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp, Mr. and Mrs. P. Rey, Mrs. Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. Caldbeck, Rev. and Mrs. Muirhead, Mr. and Mrs. Gould and 2 children, Misses Kerr, Latimore and Lane, Messrs. Martin and servant, Novion, Dick, Daniel, Collins, Osborne, Stempel, and Drummond.

Per str. *Saikio Maru*, from Yokohama, &c.—Mrs. Edkins, Mrs. Sieb, Mr. and Mrs. Fanning, Mr. and Mrs. Such, Mr. and Mrs. Yoshitake and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wooyeda and 2 children, Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. McKie, Mrs. L. M. Rice and child, Misses Brown and Hart, Dr. and Mrs. Kilborn, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell, Dr. Stevenson, Messrs. F. Davis, Louis Moore, W. E. Thompson, T. Haalcke, B. Cook, R. F. Eastlake, W. R. Eastlake, W. W. Wooster, Tung Ching, Tomiyama and Kusunoki and the Metempsychosis Troupe.

Per str. *Higo Maru*, from Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. Sonne and child, Messrs. Trautenberg, Goldenbaum and Thompson.

Per str. *Akashi*, from Nagasaki—Messrs. Harton and Worthington.

Per str. *Akashi*, from Nagasaki—Mr. Stahlberg.

Per str. *Smith*, from Foochow—H.E. Chi Hong Chee.

Per str. *Hsinsheng*, from Chefoo and Tientsin—Colonel and Mrs. Howard Vincent, Messrs. Goh and Hara.

Per str. *Feiching*, from Chefoo—Mrs. Williams and child and Master Wilson.

Per str. *Pechili*, from Foochow—Mr. Barff. Per str. *Ichang*, from Ningpo—Mr. Kultau.

Per str. *Fushun*, from Hongkong—Mr. W. G. Hawkyard.

Per str. *Wuchang*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Hosie, infant and amah, Mr. and Mrs. Mateer.

Per str. *Haechang*, from Wenchow via Ningpo—Misses Tanner and Whitford.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Valentine, Mrs. Wilson and 2 children.

Per str. *Tungchow*, from Newchwang—Mrs. and Miss Whittle.

Per str. *Poochi*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—H.E. The Governor of Formosa.

Per str. *Kiangyung*, from Hankow—Mr. Brown and Dr. Jelleson.

Per str. *Lienshing*, from Tientsin—H.E. von Biegeleben, Mr. Ormerod, Dr. Ivy, Colonel Portiata and Mons De Hersch.

Per str. *Ningpo*, from Hongkong—Mr. A. Failom.

Per str. *W. Cores de Vries*, from Hankow—Mr. Netland. From Wuhu—Mr. Molland. From Chinkiang—Mr. Seitz.

Per str. *Kowshing*, from Ningpo—Miss Inveen.

Per str. *Fokien*, from Kelung—Count Büttler and Mr. C. E. Carr.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Gale, Messrs. L. C. Hopkins and Allen.

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2ud January, 1891

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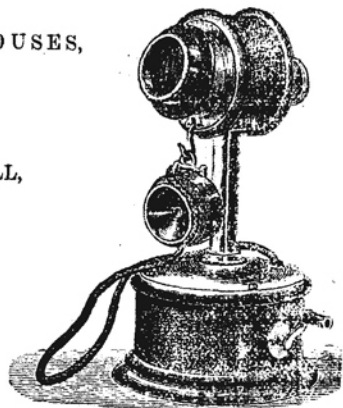
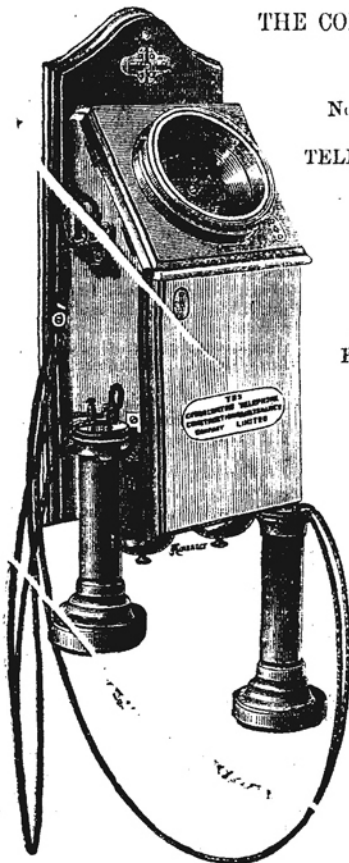
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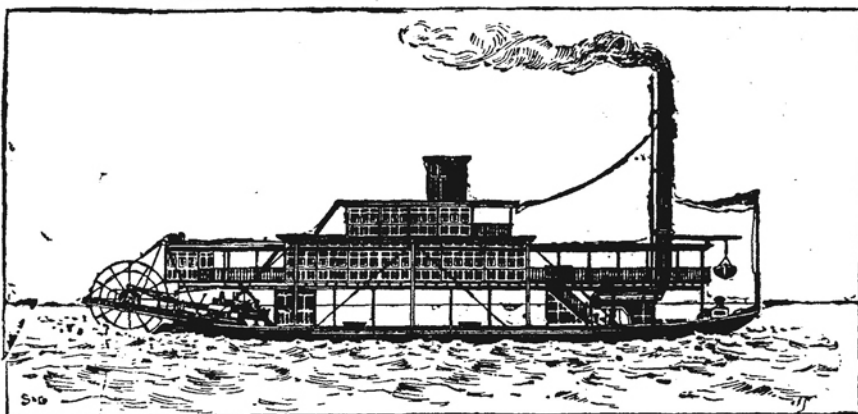
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23rd October, 1891.

YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation, and of these Messrs. Yarrow have constructed a large number of successful examples for all parts of the world.

Vessels on this system are constructed, when required, to draw as little as 6 inches.

Messrs. Yarrow lately built the sternwheelers "Mosquito" and "Herald" for the British Government, for service on the

Lambesi.

They were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby

the costly and difficult process of rivetting up and launching.

For full particulars apply to—

YARROW & CO., Shipbuilders,

POPLAR, LONDON.

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8th May, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 5th November, 1891.

PIECE GOODS.—The task of the chronicler of this market grows harder and harder week by week, for during the interval, since the issue of the last Report, business has come almost to a dead stop. True, the Race holidays may have had some influence in producing this effect, for both Importers and natives seem to have taken the opportunity of diverting their minds from the worries of business, and enjoyed the four days respite from the care and anxiety of watching the gradual shrinkage of the festive *tail*! In response to the advice of cheaper Silver, Exchange opens to-day 3d. below the quotations current before the Banks closed on 31st ult. and has every appearance of declining still further. What little demand there is has been amply supplied by the usual auctions, which, owing to somewhat reduced quantities of *Cotton Goods* offered, show a slight improvement, but *Woolens* continue to decline. Privately next to nothing has been done. The dealers are beginning to nibble, but as yet do not offer sufficiently tempting prices to lead to business, as Importers naturally decline to sell at previous rates in face of the big drop in Exchange, and the small quantities asked for. It would appear that confidence is gradually returning, encouraged by the continued quietness, and the inaction of the Foreign Powers; but meanwhile we are within measurable distance of the closing of the Northern Ports, Newchwang having been visited with sharp frost ten days ago, so there is not much time left for laying in the winter supplies.

It is satisfactory to see that the export from Manchester continues moderate, it being for last month 25 million yards of *Plain Cottons* to Hongkong and China, though under the circumstances it is quite sufficient. Yarn to Hongkong was 300 bales, and to Shanghai 200 bales—the total, including Japan, being 2,000 bales. Cotton is cheaper again, and the Manchester market is weak and lower, there being very little demand.

Prices are still declining for Bombay Yarn; unprecedentedly low rates have been accepted this week, while the market in Bombay is extremely weak, and operators are trying to resell some of their forward purchases at smart losses.

Grey Shirtings.—8.4lbs.—The following comprise most of the chops that have been dealt in privately this week, the total only being some 7/8,000 pieces, namely: *Blue Stag* £1.13, *Single Feather* £1.30, *Red & Lion and Flay* £1.37½, *Silver Castle* £1.50, *Silver Tea Pot* £1.62½, and *Indium Chief* £1.82½. The reduced quantity at auction has caused rather better prices to be paid.

Light Weights.—These, also, are just the turn better at auction.

Heavy Weights.—Scarcely any enquiry, the sale of 2,000 pieces *Insect chop* at £2.01 is the only one recorded. At the auction this morning prices advanced from one to one and a half candareens.

12-lbs., 36-in.—No enquiry.

White Shirtings.—There are no sales from first hands reported. These have, also, been favorably affected at auction by the reduced quantity smashed off.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—In *English goods* a further sale of *Man and Elephant* at £1.12 has been made, and in *Bombay* 6-lbs. continue to move at £0.99½ for *Red Drayon*, and 7-lbs. at £1.13 for *Red Lion*. Prices at auction are irregular.

Drills.—No sales are mentioned this week in either make.

Sheetings.—*English manufactures* are still unrepresented, but some 6,000 pieces *American* have found buyers, as follows, *Augusta Crescent* at £2.27½, and *Blue Joss AA* at £2.30, both less 1 per cent.

Cotton Yarn.—*Bombay.*—Our market is weaker again, but does not show much change except where large lines have been forced. The lower counts have been taken for Newchwang and Chefoo, and the 20s. chiefly for Kinkiang. Sales amount to 1,471 bales as follows:—

No. 6s., 50 bales—*Union* £38.

No. 10s., 490 bales—*Sradeshi* £40½, *Bullock* £41½, *Jamshed*, Ring and *Mazagon* £42, *Motilall* £42½, *Connaught* £44/43½, *Howard* and *Bullough* £44, *Currimbhoy* £44½ and *Britannia*, Ring £45.

12s., 70 bales—*Empress* £42, *Britannia Mule* £43½ and ditto. Ring £45.

16s., 172 bales—*Wadia* £49½, *Western India* (New Ticket) £49½, *Anglo Indian* £50, *Britannia Mule* £50½, *Framjee Petit Fish* £51/50½.

20s., 689 bales—*Britannia*, Ring £49, *Dhru* £49½, *Jubilee* and *Imperial* £49½, *Empress* and *Star of India* £49½, *Vithaldas* £50, *Anglo Indian*, Ring £50½, *Wadia* £50½, and *Howard* and *Bullough* £51.35.

Fancy Goods.—Business in this department is almost at a stand still, in fact the only transaction that has reached me is a few *Wildman* 22 inch *Black Velvets* at £0.13½. The demand for these goods is improving, but large quantities have been ordered, so prices are not likely to be maintained.

Woolens.—A further decline has taken place in the auctions this week, the market being very flat. *Camlets* are lower on the average, *Scarlet* and *Gentian* especially; *Dark Blue* keep fairly steady and *Orange* and *Mauve* are in good request. Privately a small business has been done at £9.30 for *LLL Black* and £15.50 for *WWW Dark Blue*. *Long Ells* are from 5 to 8 candareens lower at auction, but *V Scarlet* continue to be resold at £4.62½—there are no sales from first hands, however. *Best Lastings* are very weak and have again receded in value, but the lower reed are fairly steady. *Spanish Stripes* have a drooping tendency still, *Scarlet* and *Gentian* especially, but business seems to be confined entirely to the auctions.

Metals and Miscellaneous.—From Mr. A. L. Bielfeld's Report of 6th November:—Consequent on the intervening Race holidays we have had scarcely any business to speak of and I refrain from giving quotations, which would in nearly every instance be reproductions of the last issue. The general tone and prospects of business call for no special comment.

LEAD.—450 tons, November-December Shipment, have been done at £3.95 to £3.97½. Home markets were reported lower at the end of last week, and offers under £3.95 went forward without however being taken up.

NAILROD IRON.—Some 500 tons Belgian have been contracted for during the week, but particulars have not transpired.

OLD IRON.—Sales are:—500 tons Scrap, at £1.06; 50 tons Liverpool Horse-shoes, at £1.48; 50 tons Boiler Plates, at £1.25, and 25 tons Telegraph Wire, at £1.40.

Business in other Metals and Miscellaneous goods has been too trifling to call for any remarks.

Opium.—Closing quotations:—Malwa, new ₹360/367, old ₹380/400; Patna, new ₹360; Benares new, ₹340.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—From Messrs. Cronin and Burkill's circular of Nov. 5th:—London telegrams dated 3rd inst report the Silk market—Dull. Red Pagoda 13½. Deliveries to 31st October 1,100 bales.

RAW SILKS.—Settlements for the week are about 1,100 bales of which about 400 bales are Yellow Silks.

TSATLEES.—The demand is fair and prices are steady. About 600 bales have changed hands. Blue Elephants were taken at ₹335 and Gold Elephants at ₹302½.

HANGCHOWS.—A small lot of Pagoda Ting Foong was settled at ₹295.

TAYSAMS.—Are quiet and settlements do not exceed 50 bales for the week. Prices are firm.

YELLOW SILKS.—Settlements are about 400 bales. Prices are steady. Fooyungs at ₹210/212½. Sz chungs at ₹170/172½.

Arrivals as per Customs Returns from the 29th October to the 4th November are 677 bales of White and 115 piculs of Yellow and Wild silks.

RR-REELS.—No business. Prices unaltered.

WILD SILKS.—Nothing doing.

WASTE SILK.—No transactions. Quotations without change.

SHANTUNG PONGRES.—No business.

Purchases include:—TSATLEES.—Blue Elephant at ₹335 per picul, Bird "Chun-ling" ₹303½, Gold Elephant ₹302½, Gold Lion ₹295, Gold Kili ₹285 to ₹286½, Yac-nay's S-chung ₹285. SKEINS.—Lia Skeins ₹210 to ₹220. HANGCHOW TSATLEES.—Pagoda Ting-foong ₹295. TAYSAM.—Green Kahing M ₹283½, do. M M. ₹263½, Green Kahing Gr. Almond Flower II ₹257½, 9/12 Moss Double Butterfly II ₹247½. YELLOW SILK.—Mia chew ₹230 to ₹232½, M-yanga ₹212½ to ₹220, Fo-yung ₹210 to ₹212½, Wongyi ₹215 to ₹220, Wongchow ₹20½, Sz chung ₹170 to ₹172½.

	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
Settlements for this mail †	about 1,100	1,000	1,200	750	750	1,500 bales.
" for the season †	33,300	27,750	42,200	21,750	28,750	30,500 "
Stock §	17,200	15,000	11,500	13,000	16,250	11,000 "
Total Arrivals §	50,500	42,750	53,700	36,750	45,000	41,500 "
Export White Silk	3,276	18,455	21,731	2,690	989	26,007 bales.
" Yellow	656	2,254	2,254	...	1,925	4,236 "
" Wild	656	1,073	1,729	68	...	2,121 "
	3,932	21,782	25,714	2,758	2,914	32,354 "
Against in 1890-91	2,881	18,916	21,827	1,627	1,782	25,877 "
" 1889-90	3,614	32,798	36,412	2,548	1,703	41,191 "
Export—Waste Silk	7,348	10,489	17,837	67	...	17,904 piculs
" Cocoons	2,329	1,276	3,605	410	143	4,158 "

† Many shipments are now sent outwards, Messrs. Hux & Co. don.

Also 392 piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.

Tea.—From Messrs. Purdon Co.'s Report of 6th November:—BLACK TEAS.—The business reported is very small, settlements amounting to 3,578 half-chests at unchanged rates. Buying has been confined to two purchases. It will be seen from our appended figures that the export has at last revived itself.

	At 4¼, £1.5, freight, and 13% charges	
Ningchow	£11.90 a 15 6¼d. a 7¼d. per lb.	Opack
Keemun	£14.15 a 14.60 7¼d. a 7¼d. "	O nfa
Oman	£11½ a 13 6¼d. a 7¼d. "	

	1891-92.	1890-91.
Arrivals	120,305 half-chests, against	187,535 half-chests.
Settlements	99,805 "	153,535 "
Stock	20,500 "	34,000 "

COUNTRY GREEN TEAS.—A good demand has existed throughout the week at previous prices. Holders are very firm, and though arrivals are slightly in excess of last season at this time, the natives still adhere to their estimate of 165,000 half-chests, against last season 185,000 half-chests. Quotations range from:—

Moyunes	On Good Med. to Fine	£18.35 a 23½ p. pel.
Teekais	to Finest	£19.10 a 25½ "
Fychows .....	.....	£15 a 16½ "

	1891-92.	1890-91.
Arrivals	154,542 half-chests, against	150,699 half-chests.
Settlements	124,042 "	116,699 "
Stock	30,500 "	34,000 "

PINGSUYS.—Settlements reported amount to the trivial total of 1,804 half-chests at rates showing no change. Prices range from £13½ a 21½.

	1891-92.	1890-91.
Arrivals	155,366 half-chests, against	138,397 half-chests.
Settlements	147,966 "	121,097 "
Stock	7,400 "	17,300 "

LOCAL-PACKED.—One chop has been bought at £15.

	1891-92.	1890-91.
Arrivals	4,212 half-chests, against	5,168 half-chests.
Settlements	3,730 "	4,974 "
Stock	482 "	192 "

Freight to London.—25s. per ton. Mail steamers, Holt's and Kaisow.

New York.—£2 per ton, the str. Yorkshire and Reuteli.

Exchange on London.—4 m/s. cred. and doc't's. 4¼ a 4¼.

New York.—4 m/s. 93½.

EXPORT OF TEA TO GREAT BRITAIN.—SEASON 1891-92.

	Black.	Green.	Total.
1891. From commencement of season to date of last Report	23,867,552	4,135,502	28,003,054 lbs.
Cleared Oct. 28th, Achilles from Shanghai for London	323,852	133,053	456,905 "
From commencement of season to 5th November, 1891	24,191,384	4,268,555	28,459,939 lbs.
" " " corresponding date last season	24,754,152	2,735,265	27,489,417 "
Increase, present season .....	.....	1,533,290	970,522 "
Decrease, " "	562,768	.....	.....

EXPORT OF TEA TO THE UNITED STATES.—SEASON 1891-92.

		Black.	Green.	Total.
1891.	From commencement of season to date of last Report	3,590,162	10,793,492	14,383,654 lbs.
Cleared	Oct. 24th, Luzon for New York	32,680	1,110,860	1,143,540 "
"	" 29th, Yokohama Maru, San Francisco		23,501	23,501 "
"	" " " " Chicago	3,025	43,317	46,342 "
"	" " " " St. Louis	40		40 "
	From commencement of season to 5th November, 1891	3,625,907	11,971,170	15,597,077 "
"	" " " " corresponding date, last season	5,669,366	12,512,265	18,181,631 "
	Decrease, present season	2,043,459	541,095	2,585,554 "

EXPORT OF TEA TO ODISSA.—SEASON 1891-92.

	Black.	Green.	Total.
1891.	From commencement of season to date of last Report ...	25,454,555	25,454,555 lbs.
	From commencement of season to 5th November, 1891	25,454,555	25,454,555 lbs.
"	" " " " corresponding date last season	22,920,462	22,920,770 "
	Increase, present season	2,534,093	2,533,785 "
	Decrease, present season	308	

EXPORT OF TEA TO BOMBAY.—SEASON 1891-2.

1891.	From commencement of season to date of last Report	2,483,737 lbs.
	From commencement of season to 5th November, 1891	2,483,737 "
"	" " " " Corresponding date last year	1,643,122 "
	Increase present season	840,615 "

Exchange—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 4s. 2½d. Bank Bills, demand, 4s. 3½d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 4s. 3½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 4s. 4½d. 6 months' sight, 4s. 4½d. Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 4s. 4½d. 6 months' sight, 4s. 4½d. On France—Bank Bills, demand, Fcs. 5 42; Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 5.49. 6 months' sight, 5.52. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 4.42. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 94½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, per cent. discount 72½; Private Bills, 3 days' sight, 72. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers, 73½. Private Bills, 30 days' sight, 72½. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 306½. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 306½. Ballion—Gold Bars, Peking, 98 touch, \$226.00. Silver Bars, \$111.00. Mexican dollars, \$72.75. Carolus dollars, \$91.50. Copper Cash, 1.38½. Native Interest, mace 1.1. Bar Silver in London, per oz. 43½.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

(From Messrs. MURKIN & FERGUSON'S Circular.)

	Bar Silver Per oz. in L'don.	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GER- MANY.	N. YK.	HONG- KONG.	YOKO- HAMA.	INDIA.
		T. Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		4 m/s. P. v.	Docty. 4 m/s.		T. T.	Rupees T/T.
Oct.		Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.	Highest.					
31st	44½	4.3½	4.3½	4.4½	4.4½	4.4½	4.4½	4.4½	4.4½	5.54/5.57	5.55/5.58	4.48	93½	72½	73½	306½
5th Nov.	43½	4.3	4.3½	4.3½	4.4	4.4	4.4½	4.4½	4.4½	5.49/5.52	5.52/5.55	4.45	93½	72½	73½	306½
6th	43½	4.2½	4.2½	4.3½	4.3½	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.49/5.52	5.49/5.52	4.42	94½	72½	73½	306½

AUCTION SALES.

Auction for the week ending 5th November, 1891, comprised the following Goods:—

	For the week.	Previous week.	Corresponding week last year.		For the week.	Previous week.	Corresponding week last year.
Grey Shirtings.....	16,570 pcs. against	22,575 pcs.	and 23,935 pcs.	Velvets	 pcs. against	 pcs.	 pcs.
White Shirtings	5,530 " "	9,550 " "	9,950 " "	Velveteens	 " "	 " "	 " "
T. Cloths	5,490 " "	5,785 " "	6,125 " "	Cotton Yarn	 bales " "	4 " "	 bles.
Drills, English.....	180 " "	360 " "	180 " "	Camlets	1,040 pec. " "	1,150 " "	1,300 pcs.
Jeans, "	170 " "	210 " "	1,910 " "	Long Ells	720 " "	720 " "	740 "
Sheetings, English	520 " "	1,160 " "	420 " "	Lastings	700 " "	700 " "	600 "
Turkey Reds	 " "	 " "	830 " "	Spanish Stripes.....	810 " "	888 " "	1,026 "

PIECE GOODS.

At Ni-kee, 31st October—

Sheetings—English.—14-lbs.—40 pieces; *Flying Dragon* No. 3 £2.10.**Printed T. Cloths**—289 pieces; Two  £1.05, *Blue Monster* £1.04, *Girl* £1.03½/04½, and *Woman* £0.93.**Cotton Lastings**—Assorted, 40 pieces; *Stay* £1.24.**Metz Cords**—Assorted, 70 pieces; 3 *Star* £2.34½, *Mandarin* £2.20.**Taffachellas**—60 pieces; 3 *Star* £0.05½ per yard.

At Ta-koo, 3rd November—

Grey Shirtings—7-lbs.—950 pieces; *Steamer* £0.99½, *Blue Dragon* £1.05½.8.4-lbs.—3,160 pieces; *Blue Eagle* £0.98½/99½, *Man and Horse* £1.04½/05½, *Steamer* £1.24/24½, *Red Fish Man* £1.38½, *Blue Dragon* £1.45½/45½.10-lbs.—200 pieces; *Blue Dragon* £1.86/86½.11-lbs.—500 pieces; *Steamer* £1.98, *Blue Dragon* £2.18/20½.**T. Cloths**—7-lbs.—1,125 pieces; *Blue Eagle* £0.94½/94½, *Red Dog* £1.10½, *Man and Horse* £1.10½, *Steamer* £1.18½/18½, *Silver Dragon* £1.27½/28.7.4-lbs.—225 pieces; *Gold*  No. 3 £1.38½, No. 2 £1.53, No. 1 £1.59.8-lbs.—1,500 pieces; *Blue Anchor* £0.95/96, *Man and Horse* £1.33, *Steamer* £1.41½ and *Silver Dragon* £1.51½/52.8.4-lbs.—420 pieces; *Gold*  No. 3 £1.55½, No. 2 £1.61, No. 1 £1.74½/75½.**Jeans**—English.—8-lbs.—80 pieces; *Blue Man and Elephant* £1.61/61½.

At E-ro, 4th November—

Grey Shirtings—8.4-lbs.—1,800 pieces; *Blue Bell* \$1.59 $\frac{3}{4}$ /60, *Blue Tea Caddy DDD* \$1.67, *Blue 2 Tea Caddy* \$1.79 $\frac{1}{2}$ /79 $\frac{1}{2}$.10-lbs.—750 pieces; *Red Crab* \$1.79, *Blue Bell* \$1.83/83 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Blue Tea Caddy DDD* \$2.08/08 $\frac{1}{2}$.11-lbs.—250 pieces; *Blue Bell* \$2.08/08 $\frac{1}{2}$.**T-Cloths**—7-lbs.—700 pieces; *Red Tea Caddy* \$1.09 $\frac{1}{2}$ /09 $\frac{1}{2}$.**White Shirtings**—74-reel.—250 pieces; *White Woman* \$1.55/58.

At Yuen-fong, 5th November—

Grey Shirtings—6-lbs.—700 pieces; *Lotus* \$0.68 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Two Man* \$0.69/69 $\frac{1}{2}$.7-lbs.—1,500 pieces; *Blue Britannia* \$0.98 $\frac{1}{2}$ /98 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Blue 4-Sister* \$1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$, and *Blue 3-Students* \$1.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ /18 $\frac{1}{2}$.8.4-lbs.—3,990 pieces; *Two Men* \$1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$, *House* \$1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Blue Britannia* \$1.14 $\frac{1}{2}$ /15 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Blue 4-Sisters* \$1.26, *Blue 3-Students* \$1.30, *Blue Double Shield* \$1.30 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Red 3-Students* \$1.35 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Red Grand Father* \$1.34 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Red Saint Child* \$1.38 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Red Five Brothers* \$1.61 $\frac{1}{2}$.10-lbs.—1,350 pieces; *Blue Britannia* \$1.51 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Red do.* \$1.79 $\frac{1}{2}$ /79 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Red 3-Students* \$1.80, *Red Emperor's Birthday* \$1.83 $\frac{1}{2}$ and *Red 4-Sisters AAA* \$2.00 $\frac{1}{2}$.10.12-lbs.—500 pieces; *Painted Britannia* \$2.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ /05 $\frac{1}{2}$.11-lbs.—500 pieces; *Painted 3-Students* \$2.05 $\frac{1}{2}$.12-lbs.—420 pieces; *Nine Lions* \$2.04 $\frac{1}{2}$, and *Soldier* \$2.16 $\frac{1}{2}$.**White Shirtings**—64-reel, 1,950 pieces; *House bright* \$1.26 $\frac{1}{2}$ /26 $\frac{1}{2}$, *do. dull* \$1.25 $\frac{1}{2}$, *do. Star* \$1.23 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Blue Double Lighthouse* bright \$1.29 $\frac{1}{2}$, *do. dull* \$1.28 $\frac{1}{2}$, *do. Star* \$1.24 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Black and Gold 3-Students* \$1.52 $\frac{1}{2}$ /53.72-reel.—3,330 pieces; *White and Gold 3-Students* \$1.65, *Red 2-Sister* \$1.65 $\frac{1}{2}$ /66, *Red Double Lighthouse* bright \$1.71 $\frac{1}{2}$ /72, *do. dull* \$1.69 $\frac{1}{2}$ /70 $\frac{1}{2}$, *do. Star* \$1.64, *Red 5-Star XX* bright \$2.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ /05 $\frac{1}{2}$, *do. dull* \$2.05, *Red Gold Star* bright \$2.03 $\frac{1}{2}$, *dull* \$2.01 $\frac{1}{2}$.**T-Cloths**—7-lbs.—520 pieces; *Blue 3-Students* \$0.93, *Blue Lion* \$1.11, *Red 3-Students* \$1.19, *Painted Britannia* \$1.13 $\frac{1}{2}$.8-lbs.—400 pieces; *Blue Lion* \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$, and *Painted 3-Students* \$1.61 $\frac{1}{2}$ /62 $\frac{1}{2}$.**Sheetings**—English.—14-lbs.—360 pieces; *Lion-on-Cloud* \$2.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ /17 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Old Man Head B* \$2.15 $\frac{1}{2}$ /16 $\frac{1}{2}$, *Nine Lion* \$2.19/19 $\frac{1}{2}$.15-lbs.—120 pieces; *Old Man Head A* \$2.32 $\frac{1}{2}$.**Drills**—English.—14-lbs.—120 pieces; *Britannia* \$2.29 $\frac{1}{2}$, and *Old Man Head* \$2.41.**Do.** *do.* 15-lbs.—60 pieces; *Running Deer* \$2.00.**Jeans**—English.—8-lbs.—90 pieces; *Double Squirrel* \$1.72 $\frac{1}{2}$.

AUCTION SALES OF WOOLENS DURING THE WEEK.

Chops	Scarlet.	Pk. Blue.	Pk. Gentian.	Green, and N. Green.	Orange and Yellow.	Ash & Lav.	White.	Unimp.	Black.	Blue & Mag.	Unimp.	It. Gr. Mid.	Sales Pcs.
Camlets.													
Lighthouse, S.S.G. ppe.	9.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ /25	10.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.90/97 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	9.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	9.20	...	9.50	9.55/57 $\frac{1}{2}$	290
Sales, pos.	110	40	80	...	20	...	...	...	10	...	10	20*	...
Ship, G.C.M. p. ppe.	9.20	...	8.90	10.77 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Sales, pos.	20	...	10*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Old Man, S.S.H. ppe.	8.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ /65	9.60	8.67 $\frac{1}{2}$ /70	9.80	9.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	9.25/27 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.10/15	300
Sales, pos.	120	60	60	10*	10	...	...	...	...	...	20	20*	...
Goose, C.P.H. p. ppe.	8.91/92	...	...	9.30	9.41	...	...	...	...	...	9.01	...	80
Sales, pos.	50	...	...	10*	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
Man & Horse, p. ppe.	8.61/62	...	8.59	9.28/29	9.51	...	...	...	...	...	9.15/17	...	190
Sales, pos.	100	...	20	20*	30	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
Bear, p. ppe.	8.43	...	8.16	8.44	8.42	...	...	...	...	...	8.40	...	80
Sales, pos.	20	...	30	10*	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
Double Deer, p. ppe.	8.39	...	7.90	7.75	8.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Sales, pos.	20	...	10	10*	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fish, P.P.P. p. ppe.	8.53	8.65	8.59	9.18	10.11	...	...	...	...	...	9.02	...	80
Sales, pos.	20	...	10	10*	10*	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
3 D g. p. ppe.	8.52 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	8.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Sales, pos.	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Ells.													
Lighthouse, G.G.L. ppe.	4.63/65	...	...	4.86	...	...	...	4.76	...	...	...	...	180
Sales, pos.	140	...	...	20*	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
Tiger & Ring, C.P.H. ppe.	4.77/78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sales, pos.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horse Head, H.D.B. p. ppe.	4.71/73	4.79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Sales, pos.	120	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Double Phoenix, p. ppe.	4.50/54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sales, pos.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiger, C.P.H. p. ppe.	4.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sales, pos.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buffalo Head, H.D.B.	4.42/43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sales, pos.	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lastings.													
Ship, G.C.M. p. ppe.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.27 $\frac{1}{2}$ /35	...	...	8.45	400
Sales, pos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	...	...	40*	...
9 Old Man, F.F.R. p. ppe.	...	...	7.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	7.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ /40	...	...	...	200
Sales, pos.	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	...
Tiger, C.P.H. p. ppe.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.14/15	...	...	...	100
Sales, pos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes.													
Britannia T.T.B. p. yd.	0.41 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.46	0.42/43 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.44 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.46 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	0.44 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	0.48 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	126
Sales, pos.	60	12	30	6*	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...
Single Phoenix, p. yd.	0.40/40.S	0.44	0.36.6/36.8	0.39.1	...	...	...	...	0.41.6	...	0.40.9	...	216
Sales, pos.	90	12	90	12*	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...
H.H. p. yd.	0.41.7/41.S	0.45.4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.46.6/46.7	0.43.4	0.43.9 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0.43.9 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	0.41.6	144
Sales, pos.	72	6	36	12	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	12*	...
Dragon, H.G.H. p. yd.	0.40	0.44	0.37.0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.39.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.35.5	36
Sales, pos.	12	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6*	...
Fish, P.P.P. p. yd.	0.39/39.4	0.42.3	0.35 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.37.8 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Sales, pos.	18	6	6	6*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sea Horse, B.T.I. p. yd.	0.40.8/41	...	...	0.41.9 $\frac{1}{2}$ /42	0.44.3 44.3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.43.7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.43.5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.38.5	0.42.8	0.43	0.42.5*	0.44.7/44.8	210
Sales, pos.	36	...	...	12	12*	36	18	18	12	30	18	0.36.8*	...
Pigs Head, p. yd.	0.38.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.37.4	...
Sales, pos.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.34.5	12
Beehive, p. yd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6*	...
Sales, pos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 4th November, 1891, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 251 to 256, both numbers inclusive.

GOODS.	RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.															
	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Higo.	Yokohama.	Corea.	Local.
Grey Shirtings † Pcs.	772	275	3,600	390	1,080	6,390	225	11,465	750	810	11,250	850	2,500	22,602	9,500	1,290
T-Cloths, 32-in.	180	850	430	60	900	700	2,110	3,728	...	...	...	...	...	150	3,700	10,478
" 36-in.	650	450	980	320	1,050	4,558	150	3,170	...	250	...	450	...	250	4,300	1,150
Drills, English & Dutch ...	195	120	205	60	135	270	75	600	...	270	150	900	180	75	1,060	150
" American	...	90	240	90	45	...	...	1,920	600	15	...	...	...	...	90	75
Jeans, English & Dutch ...	100	...	40	20	20	60	...	1,650	...	...	...	...	...	500	220	...
" American	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...
Sheetings, English	...	...	160	140	160	240	...	1,239	...	...	...	250	...	180	480	2,490
" American	200	...	20	...	...	...	940	10,045	700	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Dyed Shirtings	...	...	1,120	30	40	520	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	200	100	...
Brocades & Sp. S'tings, Wh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
" " Dyed	...	50	...	...	50	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
Chintzes	...	...	50	...	232	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	10	280	600
Printed T-Cloths	60	...	620	...	60	790	50	240	240	80	...	...	...	60	400	...
Printed Twills	...	...	468	...	779	...	...	60	...	60	...	84	...	...	320	80
Turkey Red Shirtings	...	90	450	225	200	775	125	770	257	425	400	...	...	510	100	375
Velvets	...	30	...	10	...	654	...	30	30	...	...	330	...	60	120	30
Nelvetuens	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	5	60	24
Handkerchiefs Doz.	...	...	360	400	200	1,340	...	500	800	320	...	...	...	27	3,000	225
Muslins Pcs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	...	100	...	...	...	...	300	100
Lenos & Balzarines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
Cotton Yarn, Indian Pels.	21	...	210	30	366	852	441	375	630	42	...	...	...	60	...	...
" English	...	...	9	...	45	339	3	42	...	150	...	...	6	51	30	...
Spanish Stripes, Woollen. Pels.	...	54	12	6	54	186	12	42	12	60	...	...	6	6	...	120
" Cotton	...	...	24	...	24	...	...	48	...	36	...	...	...	...	100	...
Medium and Broad Cloths	...	18	6	6	12	148	...	14	...	30	12	2	6	...	60	10
Camlets	...	160	20	160	130	884	...	200	20	180	110	...	20	...	80	...
Long Ells	20	80	140	160	140	540	...	100	120	80	...	...	...	...	50	20
Lastings	...	70	50	20	60	1,200	100	120	250	50	20	...	...	20	140	90
Cotton Lastings & Italians	120	40	630	190	180	1,732	749	740	230	...	160	...	40	590	520	280
Lustres, Plain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Figured Orleans	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...
Cotton Flannels	20	...	220	140	40	100	20	220	40	...	...	...	...	2	200	12
Lead in Pigs. Pels.	...	32	230	122	...	41	...	...	...	...	44	837	...	...	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	231	34	1,050	164	113	231	42	...	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerosine Oil, American ...Cas.	2,100	...	6,260	2,100	850	5,450	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	2,300
" Russian	400	...	1,300	100	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	500
" Peruvian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GOODS.	TOTAL DELIVERIES.			TOTAL IMPORTS.			STOCKS AT DATE ARE BASED ON THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RETURNS, ON 30TH JUNE, 1891.	
	As above	For the Year from 1st Jan., 1891.	Against last year to same term	For the week.	For the year from 1st Jan., 1891.	Against last year to same term.	At date Estimated.	Against 5th Nov., 1890.
Grey Shirtings † Pcs.	73,749	5,143,763	5,527,982	141,553	4,880,792	5,193,800	1,412,143	1,650,671
T-Cloths, 32-in.	23,106	1,178,531	1,116,278	28,134	1,109,684	1,033,915	254,444	277,457
" 36-in.	4,460	270,483	219,508	6,580	289,380	221,251	33,951	109,648
White Shirtings	17,728	1,716,085	1,583,649	26,507	1,846,812	1,796,044	558,467	589,238
Drills, English & Dutch ...	7,235	283,331	339,260	8,920	293,529	218,743	105,895	106,240
" American	3,165	710,671	490,648	1,300	865,340	430,170	172,984	22,160
Jeans, English & Dutch ...	2,610	138,829	153,979	2,610	156,751	185,059	66,162	50,103
" American	80	20,270	16,940	...	16,500	36,000	5,490	20,040
Sheetings, English	5,339	723,013	707,105	29,978	819,016	586,245	240,210	179,755
" American	12,005	1,458,735	1,175,127	2,000	1,852,545	954,547	357,300	187,795
Dyed Shirtings	2,360	163,823	136,002	6,807	132,747	121,347	18,432	14,256
Brocades & Sp. S'tings, Wh.	100	2,615	3,414	...	2,314	2,488	1,976	1,558
" " Dyed	300	32,946	39,375	200	27,492	19,967	4,158	6,794
Chintzes	1,212	56,795	60,689	1,691	59,909	54,586	16,936	29,887
Printed T-Cloths	2,660	362,999	368,844	5,798	362,942	419,481	198,652	226,037
Printed Twills	1,791	101,396	96,363	1,765	69,671	100,167	28,304	58,782
Turkey Red Shirtings	4,702	384,009	345,403	21,144	664,961	323,218	352,934	122,342
Velvets	1,294	30,330	35,022	2,325	26,336	25,845	4,513	8,377
Nelvetuens	149	10,352	10,896	150	8,992	4,036	1,869	2,110
Handkerchiefs Doz.	7,172	360,811	402,081	4,060	313,934	397,276	144,759	223,984
Muslins Pcs.	500	209,792	238,499	858	243,873	80,838	54,163	37,927
Lenos & Balzarines	348	66,418	34,594	2,108	65,149	41,940	22,154	10,736
Cotton Yarn, Indian Pels.	3,027	453,264	324,969	25,371	526,571	376,094	138,897	74,274
" English	675	36,607	35,626	1,062	33,655	46,321	22,306	28,120
Spanish Stripes, Woollen.	570	35,629	38,079	809	40,135	32,523	8,069	20,908
" Cotton	232	16,703	13,163	360	11,120	9,572	297	3,334
Medium and Broad Cloths	324	18,613	21,015	...	18,158	9,533	8,837	9,448
Camlets	1,964	80,523	77,104	3,290	78,148	61,282	17,518	17,622
Long Ells	1,450	72,936	70,219	2,420	76,242	60,140	18,991	15,170
Lastings	2,190	154,503	102,805	8,392	177,400	92,884	41,998	52,012
Cotton Lastings & Italians	6,201	525,828	533,113	17,325	513,011	443,817	163,443	245,750
Lustres, Plain	...	3,325	2,450	...	750	2,587	...	1,866
Figured Orleans	280	20,314	21,424	234	10,555	9,128	5,983	10,117
Cotton Flannels	1,034	34,777	32,348	36	54,845	105,832	45,087	78,705
Lead in Pigs. Pels.	1,306	83,556	74,426	1,680	63,433	69,292	16,509	34,899
Iron—Nail Rod	2,243	174,768	160,827	3,533	306,039	157,753	150,598	127,414
Kerosine Oil, American ...Cas.	19,160	1,300,784	...	...	2,274,951	...	808,888	...
" Russian	2,500	645,909	...	86,324	704,142	...	248,705	...
" Peruvian	...	5,220	...	...	25,000	...	...	...

† Including English and Dutch 12 lbs.

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per *Paoting, Empress of China, Natal, Myrmidon, Peshawar, Glenshiel, Poyang and Pakling*.Import Cargoes declared during interval: *Glenorchy, Ravenna, Oanfa, Laertes, Haverton, Brindisi*, additional ex *Hankow*.

† From the daily returns from the Wharves.

SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 6th November, 1891.

The Races Holidays have interfered with business, and but few transactions have taken place.

BANKS.—*Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.*—A few shares have changed hands at 159% prem., ex. 73. The Hongkong market closes steady at 159%. *Bank of China, Japan and Straits.*—Business is reported at \$10.25 for old ex new shares, at which rate shares can be had.

DOCKS.—At a meeting of shareholders of the *Poolong Dock Co.* held on the 5th inst., a resolution was passed empowering the Directors to sell the Company's Dock, real estate, plant, and machinery for \$97,500 net.

INSURANCE.—*MARINE.*—*Union Insurance* shares have been dealt in at \$91, ex. 73. and *China Traders' Insurance* at \$62.

MINING.—Sales of *Sheridan's* at \$330 and *Mendota's* at \$287½ are reported. *Imuris* have been bought from Hongkong at rates varying from \$3 to \$9.25, while local business is reported at \$9.50 for cash and \$11 for January. The market closes steady at \$9.25. *Belmonts* have been placed at \$220 for 31st December and \$225 for 29th February.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Messrs. Llewellyn & Co. advertise an interim dividend at the rate of \$5 per share, payable on the 13th instant.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.		
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Share- holders.	When pd. or due.	Closing.	Ticks.	
<i>Banks.</i>											
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.	80,000	\$125	\$125	6,300,000.00	\$113,872.25	30 June 91	\$1.10	24 Aug. 91	159 % pr.	236.34	
New Oriental Bank Corp., Ltd.	58,800	\$10	\$10	.....	\$20,496.12	31 Mar. 91	* 3 %	16 July 91	...	48.68	
Bank of China, Jap. & Straits, Ltd.	199,875	\$10	\$14	\$225,000	\$2,111.15	31 Dec. 90	+ 0.88	14 Feb. 91	...	10.25	
Do. Founders'	1,250	\$1	\$1	.....	.....	.....	+ 35.23	14 Feb. 91	...	60.00	
<i>Shipping.</i>											
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd.	1,000	\$100	\$100	.....	\$1,232.70	31 Dec. 90	* 14	12 Oct. 91	...	85.00	
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	49,589	\$10	\$10	\$40,000.00	\$882.60	31 Dec. 90	+ 2½ %	1 June 91	...	28.00	
Shanghai Shipping Co.	150	\$1,000	\$1,000	.....	\$5,705.74	30 June 91	* 5 %	21 July 91	...	400.00	
China Shippers' Mutual S.N. Co.	12,145	\$20	\$15	\$85,000.00	\$2,384.17	31 Dec. 90	* 2 %	14 Sept. 91	\$15	67.84	
C. S. M. S. N. Co. New Issue.	6,100	\$20	\$28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd.	8,600	\$150	\$1,350	\$12,000.00	\$15,146.91	31 Dec. 90	* 13.50	20 July 91	\$160	63.30	
<i>Docks.</i>											
Shanghai Dock Co.	140	\$500	\$500	\$19,500.00	\$184.81	31 Dec. 90	* 12	15 Jan. 91	...	400.00	
Poolong Dock Co.	950	\$100	\$100	.....	\$1,247.19	31 Dec. 90	* 11	9 July 91	...	45.00	
Do. Preference shares	550	\$60	\$60	.....	.....	.....	+ 3 %	9 July 91	...	65.00	
Boyd & Co., Limited	7,800	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	...	130.00	
Do. Founders'	200	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	...	20.00	
<i>Gas.</i>											
Shanghai Gas Co.	2,000	\$100	\$100	100,000.00	\$4,959.81	31 Dec. 90	* 6 %	20 July 91	...	204.00	
Compagnie du Gaz, in Liq.	500	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	nominal	.....	
<i>Insurance (Marine).</i>											
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	700,000.00	\$247,418.10	30 Apr. 91	+ \$4.50	18 Sept. 91	\$62.00	45.26	
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$200	\$50	130,000.00	\$444,996.94	30 June 91	\$126.23	22 Apr. 90	...	265.00	
Union Ins. Society of Canton Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$25	\$80,000.00	\$413,905.02	30 June 91	+ 6.50	11 Oct. 91	\$91.00	66.3	
Yangtze Insurance Association Ltd.	6,948	\$100	\$100	\$59,112.01	.....	16 Apr. 91	\$166	10 Mar. 90	...	70.00	
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	\$1,000	\$200	.....	\$250,732.36	31 Dec. 90	3 %	2 Apr. 88	nominal	.....	
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$550,000.00	\$3,196.18	30 Sep. 91	4 %	23 Oct. 91	\$105.00	76.65	
Straits Insurance Co., Limited.	30,000	\$100	\$20	\$25,000	\$216,615.19	31 Dec. 90	* 5 %	4 July 91	\$12.00	8.76	
<i>Insurance (Fire).</i>											
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$288,107.25	31 Dec. 90	\$18	4 Mar. 91	\$315.00	229.95	
China Fire Ins. Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$48,000.00	\$171,876.04	31 Dec. 90	+ \$6	30 Mar. 91	\$87.00	63.51	
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$60,000.00	\$108,840.55	31 Dec. 90	18 %	27 Mar. 91	\$16.00	11.68	
Singapore Insurance Co., Ltd.	29,176	\$100	\$20	\$37,527.8	\$30,874.54	31 Dec. 89	\$10.70	26 Apr. 90	\$10.00	7.30	
<i>Wharves.</i>											
Shanghai & Peking Wharf Co.	867	\$100	\$100	\$89,089.75	\$198.20	31 Dec. 90	* 16	10 Aug. 91	...	265.00	
Port's Wharf Hide-Curing and Wood-Cleaning Company	2,100	\$50	\$50	\$10,000.00	.....	31 Oct. 90	* 34 %	9 Nov. 90	...	40.00	
Poolong Wharf & Godown Co.	2,300	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	nominal	.....	
Peking & Kowloon Wh. & G. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$50	.....	\$2,585.92	31 Dec. 90	* 2.00	10 Aug. 91	\$70.00	50.75	
<i>Mining.</i>											
Sheridan Mining Co.	3,000	\$100	\$100	\$46,430.85	\$37,111.90	17 Mar. 91	\$3.00	1 Sept. 91	...	330.00	
Mendota Mining Co.	3,000	\$100	\$100	\$26,107.90	\$42,017.61	17 Mar. 91	\$3.00	1 Sept. 91	...	257.50	
Singler Mining Co.	5,600	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	\$1.81	30 Jan. 91	...	150.00	
Selima Tin Mining Co., Ltd.	120,000	\$5	\$2	.....	.....	.....	Note.	.....	0.44	.....	
Do. do.	20,000	\$5	\$5	.....	\$840,616.09	30 June 90	.....	.....	\$2.75	1.01	
Imuris Mines, Ltd.	500,000	\$1	\$1	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	\$9.25	6.78	
Belmont Consolidated Mining Co.	3,500	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210.00	.....	
<i>Carriage Routes.</i>											
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	\$200	\$200	\$3,003.47	\$2,686.26	31 Dec. 90	* 4 %	5 Aug. 91	...	20.00	
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000.00	\$1,885.71	31 Dec. 90	+ 2½ %	3 Aug. 91	...	65.00	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>											
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	7,200	\$20	\$20	\$21,192.0	\$2,743.42	31 Dec. 90	3 %	10 July 91	...	155.00	
Leak-Sungai Cultivation Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$50	\$50	.....	\$11,787.78	31 May 91	Note.	.....	...	14.00	
Hall & Holtz Co-operative Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50	.....	\$15,340.12	28 Feb. 90	+ 12	15 May 90	...	20.00	
Japan Brewery Co., Ltd.	1,500	\$100	\$100	\$10,345.85	\$2,201.51	31 Dec. 90	* \$6	25 Feb. 91	\$130.00	94.90	
New Shanghai Electric Co., Ltd.	300	\$100	\$100	.....	\$676.14	31 Dec. 90	+ 17	11 Mar. 91	...	95.00	
S. Land Investment Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	\$30	.....	\$456.76	31 Dec. 90	4½ %	4 Mar. 91	...	30.00	
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$100	\$100	.....	\$8,384.5	5 May 91	* \$5	5 May 91	\$95.00	69.35	
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	1,800	\$50	\$50	\$1,000.00	\$1,376.56	31 Dec. 90	* 12.50	21 Oct. 91	...	70.00	
Major Brothers, Limited.	6,000	\$70	\$70	.....	.....	.....	* 12.50	1 May 91	...	53.00	
Yuhua Engin. & Iron Work, Ltd.	1,300	\$100	\$100	\$17,500.00	\$1,185.66	31 May 89	\$8	31 May 90	\$125.00	91.25	
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co.	650	\$100	\$100	.....	\$5,517.45	31 Dec. 90	Note.	.....	\$250.00	182.50	
Do. do. new issue	650	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$150.00	19.50	
Shanghai Lankat do., Ltd.	1,600	\$100	\$70	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	...	70.00	
L'Hôtel des Colonies, Limited	1,500	\$50	\$50	.....	.....	.....	7½ %	15 Aug. 90	...	10.00	
Do. do.	500	\$50	\$30	.....	.....	.....	7½ %	15 Aug. 90	...	32.00	
Shanghai Ice Co.	360	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	...	110.00	
LOANS.											
		Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of interest.	When Payable.	Closing.				
Hongkong Ann. Debentures—Issue 1883		\$45,000.00	\$45,000.00	\$100	.....	Dec. & June.	...	\$105.00	...	.....	
Do. 1885		\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$100	.....	Do.	...	\$105 nom.	...	.....	
Do. 1888		\$70,000.00	\$70,000.00	\$100	6 %	Do.	...	\$103	...	.....	
China Merchants' S.N. Co. Debentures.		\$300,000	\$170,000	\$100	.....	Quarterly	£102(a)	\$461.89	...	.....	
Lycium Tobacco Debentures		\$17,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$25	* 4 %	15 Sept. '90	...	\$11.00	...	.....	
Chinese Govt. Government Loan 1884 C		\$1,594,700.14	\$688,145.05	\$500	.....	15th Oct.	\$500 (a)	\$365.00	...	.....	
Do. do. 1886 E		\$1,767,200.00	\$732,950.00	\$250	.....	Mar. & Sept.	...	\$275.00	...	.....	

* For half-year, † For quarter year, ‡ For year, § A deficit, ¶ Reserve for consolidation of dividends, (a) Exclusive of accrued interest.

J. P. BISSET & Co.